LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1868

been entirely given up to that fate.

The situation, as presented by the

Still we must see, and see it tolerated,

dlots are fighting with a perseverance

will come to their relief. It is not improb-

able that their heroism will cause the polit-

ical equalization of Christians and Mus-

sulmans throughout the whole Turkish

seems to be desired by the entire Euro

may be used whenever desirable, and

King George, of Greece, as well as his

ninistry, avail themselves of every oppor

tunity for expressions of sympathy for

Candia, and for heroic haraugu s, b;

he wishes and exertions of that little

State are too insignificant, unless a might

er one is rendy to back it. Nothing

shows more plainly the entire demorali

zation of European politics than the

reutment of this oriental matter, but i

course of events for any length of time,

and this eastern embroclio will not cease

to be a threatening cloud upon Europe's

ty in uniting, and France, wishing its

plished, even if Isabella should be com

pelled to quit her throne and country. If

there is a people which ought to be

which could have been casier cast off,

which was more contemptible, and which

was submitted too with greater indiffer-

ence and unbounded presumption than

that under which that people now suffers.

A few years ago Spain seemed to be upon

the read to regeneration, but this illusion

It France also great physical and mo-

will maintain that even the Spaniards

present a more huniliated appearance

destitution prevails. Hardly any body

That system has passed its vortex

And the downfall of the present system

will also relieve Italy; for, with the French

support withdrawn, the great stumbling

block in Italy's way will fall. The inter-

ests of these two nations are alike, as

We have discoursed matters in Austria

at length in our last. While with pleas

ure, we were able to record the hopeful

and propitious condition of that country

t must be remembered that all conten

plated improvements are only in their

first stages of heginning, and that formi

lable obstacles may have to be overcome

efore the desired points are reached

separation of the German part of the

empire will be unavoidable in the course

of time, and Austria ought to seek its fu

well in their present ignominy, as in their

future glory.

tuic in the east.

s now most effectually destroyed.

hich will cause continuous intrigues.

GEO. D. PRENTICE, Editors, PAUL R. ARIPMAN, Editors, JOHN L. KIRBY, Chief Local.

WEDNUSDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1868.

County.-It will be seen from the joint proceedings of the Democratic commitees of the city and county, which we publish on another page, that a ciry-andcounty convention, to nominate Democratic candidates for the city-and-county offices to be filled at the April and A gnst elections, has been called for the third Saturday of March, the 21st day of the month. The call was ad pted nna mously, as indeed was every other proposition th t was adopted at all. The joint meeting was a nuit. And we do not doubt that the Democracy will be as united in ap-

THE PROGRESS OF THE REVOLUTION. - AS we pred cted in the Jouanal of Monday, the House of Representatives on that day adopted the resolution of impeachment. and appointed an impeaching committee. which, according to our further prediction yesterday impeached the President at the bar of the Senate. So far the revolution has progressed rapidly and smooth y enough. Wall it continue to progress thus rapidly and smoothly? There are certain indications which d.s-

The first of these indications is the line of prosecution shadowed forth in Mr. Stevens's closing speech on the resolution of impeachment. If we may believe Mr. Stevens, the impeachment is not to be founded sole'y on the President's alleged violation of the tenure-of-office act, hut also on his conduct under the reconstruct on acts, if not on his whole conduct. I this line of prosecution is followed, the trial plainly may consume the rest of the current Presidential term, and the object of impeachment will be thwarted, unless enepension is resorted to, in which event the President has declared that he will re sist; so that in either case the revolution may encounter a check. Mr. Stevens's speech, if it truly foreshadows the scope of the prosecution, points to this resul sive message which the President has sent to the Senate in reply to its resolution denying his constitutional right to re move the Secretary of War and appoin manly and trinmphant a vindication of his action cannot fail to produce some good effect even on so bad a body as the Senate. The message in itself, we must think is a ficient to give the Senate pause And if the Senate pauses the revolution pauses. Pinally, it is reported that several Schators, high in the trust of the majority, have already expressed their strong discust at the spirit and manuer in put through the House, an expression which indicates that the "sober second the ght is even now dawning upon the day. If it does, the candle of impeachrevolution left to grove in its former

it may be, and, considering the develop ments of the last two or three days, we rather conclude that it will be. There certainly is now not a little ground for believ ing that impeachment will stick in the to address impeachment the laconic men sage which Mr. Snmner last Feiday sent his friend Stanton mowed in the War De-

The idea that the people of the United States will justify the President's impeachment and expulsion from office because he has attempted to take measures for having the question of the constionality of the tennre-of-office law rought quietly and regularly before the Supreme Court is absurd. It cannot be entertained by any sensible man whose sense is not utterly swallowed up hy blind and raging passion.

The radical party, it seems, contemplates a fight. The radical leaders are telegraphing Congress from all directions that their people will at the first signal ra'v to arms: thousands of the radicals of Philadelpha bivouacked on Sunday and mili ary organization, known, we believe as the Army of the Republic, and extend. ing throughout all the States of the Union. 16 making known through its officers to the ready to strike whenever and wherever atrong arms and sharp bayone's may be needed. We do not however, expect civil war. Whether it would be better or worse than the evils that are upon us and the still derker and direr evils that threater us, we know not, but we are confident that 1: will not occur. The revolution may he

The President has no cause to wish to retain his office, and the Democracy have no cause to desire that he should retain i except for the sake of the Constitution and that, we believe, will trinmph in any event. The President can hardly be more powerless out of office than he is in it, and the iscobinism of Congress can scarcely be more reckless and unrestrained with Ben Wade as President than with Andrew Johnson. The Congressional radicals can gain nothing by impeachment to compen sate them in any degree for the popular wrath and indignation that they will arouse against themselves and their party by that insane if not treasonable measure. The Union, the Constitution, the perse cuted President, and the wronged neonle will be avenged, and the avenging day will be the next election day.

Whether the radical party in Congress. when it shall bave thrust the old curser and swearer, Ben Wade, into the Presidertial chair, if it shall ever do so, will. in its finsh of imaginary triumph, inflict still crneller and more horrible wrongs upon the South than it has already done we cannot know. Let it do its worst, and the people will in their own appointed

Many members of Congress have bought perfumes at the public expense. putting them down under the head of 'stationery". When negro delegations shall have seats upon the floor this item will be unnecessary.

The following, from the Indianapolis ournal, is interesting. Democrats are, very earnest in crying down bond olders and the national banks. Wi they be so good as to explain the conduct of their favorite for the Presidency, Geo. H. Pendleton? We judge that there is a good deal of demagoguery about Democratic politicians. It certainly looks as if these three were aromatic with that perfumery. Look at this:

Whalsla fip catri y the Inil no ve. 12 k at a ii. Pend etch, and o der and National rect r, who re. 1 s 10 pay taxes on his stock'.

A Hend ks a large slockhooler in a lank, and a bund o ler'.

Fr I'l gis a bendle lifer to the exten who is that h pays no tax on t'.

Well may the Jorn lask hon Don ocrats what they think of such mes. Wall any hone t l' moorat be so ol as to give us an answer?—L xinfi n Nates-

What are Messrs. Pendleton, Heudricks, and Edgerton charg d with having done in this case that h norable men could not do with honor? It is said, that, while opposed to the national banks, they took proving the action as the meeting was in stock in those concerns. But what o jection could there be to that? The banks were established by a law of the land, and every man, whether he thought the system good, bad, or indifferent, had as good a likit as any other man to derive wint advantage from them he legitimately could. Has not a man, who is opposed to greenbacks, a right to deal in them. when they are the legally established cur rency of the country?

It is alleged, in what we have cited ahove, that Messrs. Pendleton, Hendricks, and Edgerton refuse to pay taxes on their national bank stock. Refuse! What sort of a charge is that? Have ther been called on for taxes on their bank stock? Are they not by the law creating the banks exempted from taxation on their stock? Have they been called on for taxes upon it? Refuse! To whom, even if they wished to pay taxes when they are not and canaot be legally taxed, should they pay it? If a tax is not laid, when you think that it should be, upon a species of property that you and millions of others possess, will you insist upon paying to somehody your proportion of what you may think that it

What semblance or similitude of deency is observed by the radical editors in their attacks upon distinguished Demo-

THE CITY CHARTER .- The general expression of our citizens in opposition to he b tel of amendments to the city arter offered to the Legid tre by our City Council has been so decided that we did not suppose any serious effort would be made to defeat the popular will by attempting to obtain the passage of such smendments through the Legislature.

We learn, however, that the attempt has ot been abandoned and that our alrendy complex charter, n ystified with amend ments upon amendments, nnknowu to the and objectionable by additional amendments, if the part's working for that object are successful.

a convention to revise the city charter and put it into an intelligible and satisment will be again snuffed out, and the ment would be odious to the people. In fact, they want no fur; her amendments, but a new charter, embodying their wishes | the grotto, and, debarking from our vessel, are disposed to think that the revolution | in accordance with the present condition | we climbed into the skiff, and were direct has got over quite the smoothest part of of the city and with the dictates of expe- ed to seat ourselves on its bottom. The rest of the way, it is true, may not respect for the will of the people which being in readiness, a few strokes of the they have, they will leave the city charter with the people, and simply arrange for

> Both the white men and the negroes re incomparably worse off than they would be if no such thing as the Freed-All its acts are evil in their tendencies It impresses false and postilent ideas and notions upon the susceptible mind of the negro. It inculcates jealonsy and suspiion and dislike on his part towards the whites. It makes written contracts for him and refuses to have them executed. t fixes the obligations between him and his empl yers, and, whilst enforcing them in his favor, ntterly declines to enforce them egainst him. It teaches him lessons of laziness, treachery, insolence, and suport, and, being by nature an idle animal, he indulges his propensity to his heart's content.

ceislature of that State to rescind the retification, by a former Le islature of States Constitution. But the Clucingsti sen inds its friends that in in the watter of 1-6(-ol, the Ohio L g'slature rangel the amendment then proposed on the subject of slavery, intended to reassure the South ucs being changed the next year, resenled the ratification. So even a radical agislature may occalionally set an exsugle which can be followed to advauage by a conservative one.

The minor editor of the New York limes, who writes the paragraphs in that paper in small type (type of himself) nder the head of "Minor Topics", in reply to a remark of ours that "nothing is left to be done", expresses the hope that "noody will attempt to do auything". Ha he always fails and nearly undoes his paper and himself. Perhaps we cught to have said that only he is "left to be done", for he is as raw now as a kettle of

Congress cannot recede without ruin. It must not falter. It stands in the Ther-mopyle of the universe.—N. Y. Tribunc. The Thermopyla of the universe! And what is the nniverse? Earth, sun, moon plants, fixed stars, and nil else that Al mighty God has made. What do the sun, moon, and stars, and the aggregate of all created things think of our radical Congress as a stander in their Thermopyla

The Chicago Tribune calls loudly upon Corgress to take Alabama in immediately with her rejected constitution The Tribnue never failed to support any proposed radical ontrage. If it were to fail in one case, its most familiar ac enaintance wouldn't know it by sight.

A Chicago paper speaks of a mau who has lived in that city ten years. He bas probably made it a rule not to go out stay ashore until I cunhark for Amerof doors after dark.

LETTER FROM ROME.

ndence Louisville Journal. Rome, Jan. 22, 1868. We have seen monntains of wonders and beauties since we came to the "City of the Seven Hills," but before writing anything about Rome I must first tell you of our visit to Sorrento and the Blue Grotto. just before our departure from Nanlos We left Naples at 3 o'clock in the afternoon on the cars, and, after a beautiful ide nlong the sea-shore for an hour, we reached Castellamare. Here we took a two-horse carriage and for ten miles were whirled along over a capital tarapike, cut and carried by graud viaduets over deep. steep valleys. Up hill and down hill our horses went at a gallop or a rapid trot; th ir beasts, and I confess with shame that never did I have the heart to make one of them drive slowly. As we swept along, nearly all the time on the edge of otted with sai's, with bright Naples and a score of white villages scattered along is borders, and gloomy old Vesavius pourng out its billowy clouds of smoke, which orizon tinted by the rays of the setting enn: and islands, and castles, and ruins, and black cliffs, and olive groves, and now and then orchards of orange and lemou rees burdened and gilded with fruit. It was dark when we reached the charm was the more agreeable to us from the ng hotel Seriua in the further outskirts of et that they had met and appreciated at

rrento. We were the only guests of our lehonnaire landlord, and npon us two were wished the attention and affability which, oubtless, many a time have sufficed to ender a whole house full of travelers omfortable and contented. In a cheerful room, with a bir log fire sparkling and popping in the old-fashioned fire-place, we sat down to a dinner which it would have done the heart of the great Dr. Johnson good to discuss. In spite of all the forbearance I could exercise I became aware, when the table was cleared off, that my clothes had apparently shrunk fortably, and I was apprehensive that I had laid the foundation for at least half a dozen nightmares. To my indecribable joy, however, the night slipped y in a long, glorious slumber, unbroken y the tread of a single one of those un leasant female equine visitors. Our bedcom window looked out upon the sea, and

far away we had a view of Vesuvius, with is lines of fire and black and red smoke Next morning early we hired a six-oared w-boat, with two sails and haif a dozen riratical looking Italian fishermen to drive t over the waves and a boy to steer the on, was nine miles away, but the sea was smooth, and we reached it in two hours. Carri is a vast bill, consisting almost enrely of rock, out at sea, and was probably thin soil ou its surface is clothed with plive-trees, which are diligently purtured and cultivated. In the sides of the island, along the line of the sea, are numerous caverns wern into the rock by the waves. Lalf as promising and effective as it was ville is very decidedly in favor of calling | Blue Grotto. This is entered when the sea s calm, at all other times the waves beatirg into the narrow entrance in such a way factory shape. Any other mode of amend- as to render ingress impossible. We were fortunate in finding the mouth anobstruct-

ed. A small boat was in waiting for us at

rience. If our representatives have that Having complied with orders, and all crough to let the skiff slip in, and just high enough not to serape my head. The oars were drawn in and the men pulled or jushed our little craft into the grotto y laying hold of the sides of the pasage. For an instant we blocked up the way, and all before us was dark, but quickly we glided on and were affoat up on the crystal, blue waters of the grotto. tomed to the subdued light of the cave. Measured by the eye, I should say that the covern is about sixty feet from the water to the ceiling, a hundred yards long, and half as many broad, but this is entirely a gness. The rocks on the sides and top are covered with a dead, ashen

blue light, and the water is a clear, crys tal blue, with a strange white about i that makes the oars as they dip in it look like silver. As you splash it with your hand your fingers assume a silvery hue. and Inish, silvery ripples and bubbles agiherricaly ugly old sea-dog, at least sixtyfive years old, wrinkled, crooked. and sive pantomime. He wanted to know it we would not like to see him strip and swim in the blue water. He assured us that it would make him "look so beau importunate in his request that our eyes

shirt collar to hide their blushes (suppos-

dashed most abominably about our boat.

really think we were in some danger

At last, however, we got safely to shore

and I am now perfectly sure that I shall

like silver-tres lelle - tres julic! velous transformation, and the more he talked the more urgent he grew. We declined of course to witness the exhibition, on being taken back to our big boat at the mouth of the grotto, he would have gone into the waves in spite of our opposition. Doubtless the sea bath would have done the old fellow service; and I imagine it would have been a peculiar sight to see lis nude body in the blue water; but dren, women, and mon in marble and bronze, entirely in a state of nature, with-

ave not bet grown strong enough to allow s willingly to look apou an ancient man the flesh and nothing else. The Blue Grotto is a peculiar and a pretty place, but not quite equal to the sictures of it which you have seen. As we returned to Sorrento a gale sprang up somewhat anddenly, and for three hours and more we were "rocked in the cradle Where is their vote of thanks? of the deep" with a vengeance. During a considerable portion of our voyage home would have given my note for a large Sometimes our men could make no headway against the white-capped waves that

hing about what I have seen in Rome. I another lesson for the inhabitants of the must reserve that for another letter. But northern semi-island, that their true interconnot close without some words in ref- ests are represented by . Germany, and Whatever might have been the der to be ready to reconquer Schleswig, anced it by her hospitality and unaffect, in an unguarded moment, openly declard kindness. I have soldom met so noble ed. But Sweden, which has never helped ans, we have me' in Rome with a culti- dreams, and the only party which mny a haughty aristocracy. sted and very agreeable gentleman from feel interested in these war preparations falo, Mr. Mosely, who has contributed seen s to be Rus is. our erjeyment of the famous old city. Frem the great realm of the Czar we en, we made the acquaintance of Doctor | cial derangements. Quietly the collosal uld, formerly of the U.S. A., now phy- empire progresses ou its road to consoliand through him and Dr. Taussig, an emi- ments. Its latest policy shows a tendenormation touching its vital statistics. Dr. trics. The current reports about an alaussig is a popular practitioner and is liance between Russia and Prussia lack

From the New York Bellettristical Journal . WEEKLY POLITICAL REVIEW OF EUROPE.

L. P. Y , JR.

TRANSLATED FOR THE LOUISVILLE JOUBNAL

A complete calm at present prevails in European politics. Peace is the all-abrbing subject, and the greatest sacrifices are being unde to retain it-chiefly be cause nobody is as yet ready for war. Russia leaves the Candiots and the popuace of the Danubian principalities in dis ress, after having inveigled them into prisings, and thereby endangers its inucace in the oriental countries because t cannot, singlehanded, commence a war. and because there is at present nobody n l'russia, the only man who is able to manage the most complicated situation. and who, alone, has talent and energy inuous hardships, and cannot leave his coms-which fact alone is, for Prussia. ufficient reason to keep its peace. Aus ria is not at all prepared for war, as it is ion and regeneration. A break of peace would, at present, Le disagreeable t France, because it wants to strengthen ts nemics, and enlist the whole of its popntion-sick and crippled not exceptednto the ranks. The Chassepot rifle is not at first thought to be. Italy, under its present miserable government, has lately given satisfactory proofs of its love for peace, and no rupture is to be feared from will be impossible to defer the natural that source. England is kept too busy with its own juternal troubles to be cuabled to take an active part in any European war. The peace of Europe, therere, appears to be a settled fact, nt least for the coming months.

present themselves in a tolerably satisfac- cannot much buger hold out, and what German confederacy has been officially the peninsula under one government. But acknowledged by the powers, and has not unfortunately Spain, as well as Portugal, failed to produce beneficial results. In seem afraid to derogate from their digni. Prussia notody has any objection to the new order of things, and the annexed countries, the people, have submitted takes advantage of this folly, so that we to the unavoidable, and are beginning to hardly believe a union could be accombe more and more entisfied, finding the new better than the old government. Il e force of attraction is working wonders

n South Germany, and the current of public sentiment is largely in favor of a union with the north. The elections parliament will show the feeling, and we here no doubt but that this commercial Corgress will accomplish a great deal force events, but the official organs do not fail to hold the great desideratum up

The only difficulty under which diplo macy now labors is in regard to North Schleswig. Notwithstanding continual tate its surface. One of our boatmen, a discussions, that question is making no progress, which fact, however, is desirable browned and stained by sun and dirt | received the news that newotiations in this the fourteenth amendment of the United somewhat startled us by a proposition case are again interrupted. We think it would be advisable to buy the territory in distute, as we see no reason why Denmark should not be willing to sell Schles wig. Laving shown its readiness to sell the West India Islands. While the politi cal view of Germany shows an encour aging picture, we are very sorry to say pleasing an aspect. The destitution and poverty in East Prussia is perfectly horrille, and from the report of an investigawe perceive that about 170 families. with 6:0 members, are totally and ulterly destitute of the necessaries of life, and will certainly perish unless saved from ruin y the charity and humanity of their felow men. There were but few beggars in the streets during the last few days, the exceedingly cold weather actually though we have, in the past nine months, their buts, upon the walls of which water seep immense numbers of heathen gols, would free ze. The committee had found many who had not partaken of any warm ood for several days, and the only thing chiccory coffee. The committee found cut even a fig leaf, a pair of spurs, or a children who resembled skeletons more ing stone and brass could blush), our eyes than human heinge, and into whose faces want had stamped its deep furrows. They saw a child three days old, whose linnds and fect were entirely frozen. Truly such circ anistances are horrible to relate, and whoever would think of adding to such misery the horrors of a war deserves

the curse of humanity. The first cry of despair estitution in this year came rom Sweden, where they are also arming and equipping, and where the resources of the country are being wasted n war materials, and new and costly intruments of slaughter. The cry of the wedish sufferers was most bountifully eplied too from Germany, whose people often show more sympathy for foreign ufferers than for those nearer themselves. itution of the Swedes, although it always pretends true symuathy for the Scanding-

I have not time this evening to say any- vians. This circumstance should he But the greatest and most formidable conflict appears to threaten England There the old order of things is complete ly nutenable; it must fall and give way to erence to some very pleasant people whom | that only there they will find true friends. | a new system. Fenianism, no matter in we have met here, first of whom is Miss For what purpose Sweden is making such | how bad a shape it appears, is neverthe-Mason, of Virginia. She is known to great war preparations is hard to tell. less the avenger of Ireland and of the everybody, and "none name her but to Denmark may be supposed to arm in or- wrongs which throughout centurics have leasure of our stay in Rome, she has ca- which intention its minister of war has, cy. An impending revolution is not only not improbable but nlmost certain. Then the world will witness one of the most nd so lovely a lady as she is. For her Denmark, except with words, can hardly radical revolutions, not only in a political alumble acquaintance we are indebted to now intend, in ease of a Danish-German but also in a social point of view, a revoluthe Chapmans, at whose house we mether. war, to draw its sword together with Den- tion which will completely undermine We owe our acquaintance with these esti- | mark. In the arming of these countries | the present laws of landed property. We nable recole to the Ductors R., of Louis- we am intention to realize the see, before our mind's eve, a truly free. the, about whom they made many kind old Scandinavinn idea; which idea, how- democratic England, as a necessary conquiries. Besides these pleasant Amer- ever, properly belongs to the realm of sequence of the victory of the propie over

The political news of last week is short'y reenpitulated. The British Parliament convened on the 13th, and on the brough our excellent friend, Mrs. Heru- hear of neither material wants nor of so- 15th the Government demanded the suspension of the Habeas Corpus act in Ireland, in order to be enabled to more efiau to the American Legation and resi- dation, and quietly and unnoticed it pur- fectually oppose the robellious spirit of the ent in Nome. His knowledge of all med- sues its objects and designs in Asia, care- l'erians. The bill was passed without cal matters about the city is very grent, fully avoiding any European embarrass further debute. One of the most serious matters which will be discussed is the Alacent German physician who has settled in cythat it does at present not intend to bama Claims. This question must come to tome, I have nequired much valuable in | eucroach forcibly upon the oriental coun | n speedy close, and, with it, the question of the rights of American naturalized civi-zers will undoubtedly come before the confirmation; it is, however, very natural Parliament. Disraeli annoances a bill the Pope. He is also an author of note. that such a league must be desirable. The meeting with several of these friends | Prnssia is, in case of nn European crisis, tion in parliamentary elections. That is, indeed, a matter worth looking into, fore, cannot but deem it imprudent that bribery being now the most powerful mo-Russia is now tyrannizing the Germans tor in those elections. Here we must iu its Baltic provinces. Germans will mention that the Fenian Lennor was sencertainly not long abandon their brethtenced for treason to 15 years' hard labor, ern to any policy of denationalization, and and that, having received his sentence, he ven Lorraine and Alsatia have not yet made a definit speech, in which he prophecied that the present Albion would cease to exist before the termination of orient, ought to put a blush to Earone. his term. This prediction cannot fail to make n deep impression upon speculating that an Asiatic tyranny oppresses and minds, as the present English system is maltreats an European nation. The Candoubtlessly doomed. The disturbances in Cork were suppressed, but not withou bloodshed. News from Abyssinia i coked for with great anxiety. Conflicts

which has, perhaps, never been equaled, their arms. However, the end of their have occurred, the result of which is not opposition draws near, unless some help Nothing looks more gloomy than to see an army advance into nn euemy's coun try without meeting any material opposi ion. Stanley is said to be intended hortly to take Derby's place as Premier. In I'rance the debates on the new press penn diplomaey, and the sublime porte aw continue, and every liberal amendcoms inclined to consent. Until the mntment is immediately rejected. The press ter is thus concluded. Greece will, no will find its position worse than what it doubt, be allowed to continue sending was herctofore. A rumor speaks of a conaux.linry troops. However, we do not templated change in the cabinet, in order see what good such a promise on the part o suit the liberal party, which rumor, howof Turkey will accomplish; we can only ver, is highly improbable. The National perceive in it a key to intervention, which Guards are heing mustered into service and equipped, in accordance with the new army regulations, throughout the whole ountry, and great haste is manifested.

In Italy, Farragut is the lion of the day e was feted in the King's palace on the th, and is the recipient of a great many any idea of the object of his visit. If there is any object at all in his mission ne is no doubt ordered to negotiate for a aval station in the Mediterrancan. Such station would certainly be very beneficinl, and its acquisition would be of some political importance. The granting of such a station on the part of Italy would. lowever, demand more independence than

Matters upon the Iberian peninsula Menabrea announced in Parliament that show, a momentary resemblance with the the government had sent seven war ves-The political conditions of Germany North. The list branch of the Bourboas sels to the La Plata, but refused to dis-

> o change the provisions of the Austrian conecrdat. In Hungary a Pan-Slavish conspiracy is said to have been detected. The Prussian government is said to have neighboring States weak and divided, protested against the compluisance of the Austrian government towards the ex-King marck wishes to resign; such news, from French source, is hardly creditable. ime ago dethroned the Tycoon, have now ly the Spanish, for there was never a yoke murisoned the Miccodo The movement

s directed against the foreigners, who have as yet been neutral, but who will uo doubt be compelled to interfere. Civilization progresses, and Asia cannot deter its

AN ALABAMA RADICAL ON THE

Col. C. C. Sheats, editor of the North Alabamian, a Union man during the war. and a Radical who favored the adoption of the negro Constitution, as a whole, snys of the late election in Alabama:

han the Freuch. A people which submits to a Napoleonic tyranuy for nearly two It is now settied beyond any doubt that he Constitution is defeated; and with its leftent Alabama is left precisely where she was on the 2d of March, 67, when the Millecennials must indeed have sunken low. This phenomenon is only explainable by the fear of the French of themselves, and the deep conviction of their own depravity. They have always abused liberty in such a mauner that they perfectly abhor it, and rs spent to no purpose. At the time passage of the Military bill all classrather submit to a tyrant in place of trydays of the Napoleonic system are count But as soon as the law was to be e cd a horde of military officers were t South, followed by a train of office-ters. The military began at once to stitute the positions they held to the Napoleon can no longer dazzle with rehe allies himself to principles, which are erest of themselves or to the advantage those who followed them, and coupled doomed to certain destruction. The conth their unholy ambition sprung to the ht, with a kind of intuitiveness, another as here at home less fit and less hones, sequence of his exterior policy is such that France stands entirely friendless in possible, and in their greedy scramble grasp every office in the whole State construction was lost sight of, and the ople, both white and black, became disumphs even increase the number of his enemics. His people uo longer respect him unconditionally, and, while formerly ted with the whole subject. However, ore their wicked purpose developed if so far as to be understood, with the he endeavored to please his people, he now seems determined to insult it and trample upon its most holy interests. Such signs always announce the fall of a dynasty. Neither is the material situaied by a small and meagre majority, which ought to have been a warning that hey had gone too far, and if, good judg-nent and common sense did not take con-rol of our council, defeat of the reconal exposition follows a destitution border ing on famine, it being a direct conse ction policy of Congress was bound to queuce of the erroneous finaucial manage ment. France may perhaps not much longer remain that what it is to-day

A STHANGE MURDER. - The story of a convict in the Charleston (Mass.) State prison, who has just died of consumption, a sed one. Six or seven years ago, in see western part of the State, he fell in vive with a young woman, and her, friends prostog, eloped with her. They were puried and overtaken at a hotel, when they er, her courage failed her, and she callnpon him, as he says, to do the deed her. He then ent her throat and his n. She died; he recovered, and was ation of his sentence to impri or life. Six years have elapsed and now e hus passed away, after showing that he as contrite and penitent for the crime

Babies are very plenty in Monongahela

FROM WASHINGTON ECEN'ES AND INCIDENTS ON MONDAY.

The Washington specials to the Cincil nati papers Inrnish many interesting parlars of the revolution at the National Capital that are not given in the press dispatches. We make liberal extracts from

WASHINGTON, Peb. 24-12:30 P. M. The public pulse here is very f-verish to-day. There is more solicitude telt by houghtful persous than has been manifested since the late rebellion. There is

stories about the Fresident calling for the military to execute his orders are utterl without foundation, as is well known her among persons advised of his mover nuand as has been ascertained by Stanto and his friends by actual invest gation.

Even the Chronicle, this mor ing, while erroneously charging that Mr. Juhnsonpplied to General Emory and subordinatic theers, in command of the Department of Washington, admits that all the accilient have made known their intent on to be governed by the orders of General Grant governed by the orders of General Gro and that paper adds that Mr. Johnson has absolutely not a single military officer or man to stand by the Executive.

THE PRESIDENT'S INTENTION. Notwithstanding this showing by the opponents of Mr. Johnson themselves, the story is kept up that the President about to perform some startling, indelina about to perform some startling, indefinable coup detal. Upon the authority of the President, and upon information derived from an original and legitimate source among his adversaries, this morning, I can state unqualitiedly that Mr. Johnson has not, directly or indirectly, called for or intimated his purpose of resorting to or intimated his purpose of resorting to intihery aid in the execution of his orders in the removal of Stanton and the appointment of Thomas ad interim.

Every act that he has thus far performed has oeen within the civil law, as he and

Attorney-General Stanbery understand the matter, and there would be no more authority of law for calling upon the mili-tary through Grant or any of his subordiu-

Telegrams from Governor Geary, Pennsylvania, and Governor Oglesby, Iliuois, tendering troops to Cougres ave caused a wide-spread apprehensio A disputch from Philadelphia annou ces that the Democracy of the Fourth Ward of Philadelphia have held a mesting and resolved to send a fighting delegation o Washington to sustain the President THE MARYLAND MILITIA

were cut on para le in Unltimore on Satu day to n number stated at 11,000, and it is said a march to Washington is freely talked of in that city. A DAY OF EX ITEMENT.

Washing.on, I'eb. 21
The excitement of to-day is unperallele any thing in the history of W seven years ngo, and the throngs the general turmoil throughout the city, bring to mind many of the eventful scenes which imundiately preceded the inaugu-ration of the war.

SCENES IN THE HOUSE. The House, by resolution, met at 10 o'clock. The debate was to be continued from that time until 5, when, by agreement, a vote was to be taken. As early as o'clock people began to crowd toward he Capitol, and to fill the corridors around the House galleries, watching for the ar-

rown open. Such a torrent of people, mer. women Austrian government towards the ex-King of Hanover. A French paper says Bis-

with bayonets to secure control.

Five minutes sufficed to fill every available inch of sitting and standing room in was larger thau that inside.

ot get what was not to be had or get what was not to be had.

The Speaker was besieged with lette
or permission to enter the reporters ga
ery. He sent to all his best respects ar olitest apology, but the reporters homplained on Saturday, and he could nossibly permit strangers or ladies to heir gallery; so there was nothing left hose who had been unsuccessful in the cramble for sents but to lounge about where they could best find room Enough by them went to the other wing of the apitol to fill the galleries of the Senate

WHAT MR. STANTON THINKS ABOUT IT. In answer to an inquiry, Mr. Stanton ilding. He was asked, if Gen. Thomas resisted would be be arrested. He reed: "My action depends on General Gen. Howard, who was present, said that

Mr. Stanton said that if the court issued quo warranto he would appear by coun-el. The writ would be werely to show y what law he held his office, and he was eady to show the law by connsel, but did ot meau to surreuder the office. ring the day he came but once out of e War Office hailding, and then to speak

o his wife, who was in a carriage on the avement. His meals were sent to him om his residence, and Senator Chundler During the day he received telegrams quarters.

AT THE WHITE HOUSE. The excitement and interest of the day were almost wholly centered in the Capi-tol. The President's honse was visited the members of the Cabinet, Genera homns, the Democratic Senators, and nembers of the press. The announcemembers of the press. The announce-nent in the morning papers that the l'res-dent had, on yesterday, directed Attorney ident had, on yesterday, directed Attorney General Stanbery to apply to the Supreme Conrt for a quo warranto, elicited the inquiry at the Executive Mansion at moon as to the cause of the delay. The President replied that the Attorney General was then engaged in preparing the proper application; but the day passed without any notice of it being made in either the District Court or the Supreme Court

In an interview with a correspondent of e press, the President said he desired to ing the case before the judicial tribunals. the Supreme Court brought Stanton because in law why he held the war once, and noted as Secretary, and the Snpreme Court ordered him to vacate, and he [Stanton] still refused, then the Executive

with the law and the constitution on his side, he felt that the Am rican people we ald sustain him. He further remarked that there was no

change from the situation of yesterday caturday He recognized no one become at Thomas as Secretary of Wa and mennt to recognize no one else. He said that General Emory did not say he would refuse to receive orders from him, would refuse to receive orders from him or that they must come through General

Grant.
The President appeared calm and in good spirits, and concluded the interview by remarking that (iod and the American people would make all right and save or

MATTERS OF INTEREST ELSEWHERE. There are many interesting scenes and scidents that go to make up this day and ight in Washington. All of the public lacts are througed with people discussing the result of to-day's action of the

PRESIDENT WADE S CABINET.

Speculation is turned to the Senat , and

One of the evening papers, confident of itis, talks about Mr. Wade's Cabinet, and prints the following names as likely to be Chas. Sumner, of Massachuset's, Secre-

Freeman Clarke, of New York, Secretary of the Treasury. of the Treasury. Vm. D. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, Secre-

tary of the Navy.
Frederick Donglass, of New York, Sec-retary of the Interior.
John M. Langston, of Ohio, Postmaster-W. H. Carpenter, of Wisconsin, Attorney-Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War-

THE SALE OF NEWSPAPERS. The interest of the pullet to learn the letals of the situation at the White House, congress, and the War Office, and the genral excitement that pervaded the com-cunity, is illustrated by the aunonne-cent of the Evening Star that they soll freen thousand extras during the day, be-

THE PRESIDENT'S RECEPTION. The reception at the White House totius far made in connection with the Wnr
Department controversy than there
would be in calling for the military in the
first instance to enforce the judgment of a
civil court in favor of a creditor against a
debtor.

THE CRISIS.

All of the morning papers here look
npon the crisis as most serions.

OFFERS OF ASSISTANCE.

Telegrams from Governor Geary, of
Pennsylvania, and Governor Oglesby, of
Illiuois, tendering troops to Congress,

> Mr. Johnson seemed to be in a very humor, and dropped a pleasant solute to nearly every one who passed him. From the Macon via. Telegraph. MILITARY INTERFERENCE WITH THE COURTS.

WHITE MAN WHO KILLS A NT TRO CAN

from the Savannah Republican, that Gen Meade has issued an order communiting the Superior Court of Chatham conuty not to try a white man who is charge th the murder of a negro in the city of Savannah, some mouths ago, under cir-cumstances of peculiar aggravation. The reason set up to justify this interven-tion is to be found in an allegation that, on account of prejudice existing against he necused, he could not have a fair and

impartial trial.

Believing that Gen. Meade means well, we regret that he has considered it his duty to take this extraordinary and reclock people began to crowd toward toward to act to be capitol, and to fill the corridors around by a close galleries, watching for the arial of the door-keepers to let them enter d bc scated.

sponsi le step — one that strikes at the very root of public justice as administered through the courts, and destroys all legal guarantees for the life and properly of the doctors. We think it a great mistake, and By 8 o'clock enough had assembled to especially in view of a firm belief that the ill every seat in the galleries, though they had two hours to wait before the doors less. From a long and intimate acquancourts, we teel assured that no criminal prought before them would fail to receive a fair hearing and even-handed justice.

But there is a peculiar significance in e reason assigned by Gen. Meade for its interference with the administration the law in Georgia, and we beg to direct it the special attention of our Northern ends who have so much to say about e cruelly and injustice of the Southern sites toward the negro population. The white man of respectable family, and od character heretofore, takes the life a negro, and one almost unknown in

the stereotyped charge against the uthern whites - there is no protection r instice for the negro. Here we have an oncader to train—and the mintary com-mander intervenes to prevent it, alleging that such is the feeling among the whites against the slayer that he cannot receive a fair and impurtial trial. We submit the case without argument, and demand a verdict from the just men of the North. Mr. J. E. Hoover, of Philadelphia, has

invented a new article, called the Carbon-ized Paper, which is simply paper so changed with an earthy carbonate that the int, containing as it does sulphate of iron and gallic acid, reacts by formation i sulphate of the earth and the black per paper. In addition to this, the mineral sulphate formed acts as a mordant, at-taching the ink more firmly to the paper, and also, by reason of the entire neutral, marked effect in preventing "greasiness, and in causing the ink to flow freely and pleasantly in writing.

The New York Herald records a ad accident in that city. A lady died on Wednesday from the effects of a severe week, and which was caused by a lam; explosion. It appears that a man called at the honse of the deceased to try to see what he called a new kind of non-explowhat he called a new kind of non-explosive coal-oil lamp. To test it, he lighted the lamp, which was no sooner done than it exploded and terribly hurned the lady about the fnce, breast, and body, from the effects of which she lingered in misery at the hospital until death relieved her on Wednesday. As soon as the explosion occurred, the man ran ont of the house, leaving his effects behind him, and has not since been seen.

THE CITY SALES OF HORSES.-The the market. Owing to this, numbers horses are disabled and laid up, and the scarce. At Messers Johnson & Van Tasselt's sale, roan trotting mare Lady Frank-lin fetched \$312; a pair of eleg in flag-tails, six years, \$1,500; a toam of sorrels, \$700; a bay mare, seven years, \$2-0; a bay horse, five years, \$225; Brown Dick, time 2:45, \$455. Trotting and road stock at Vandewater's sale realized good prices at Vandewater's sale realized good prices. Tom White, \$250; American Star, \$350; Tom White, \$220; black mare by Ethan Allen, \$320; a brown Clay mare, \$450, and others proportionately good prices.—N. K. others proportionately good prices.—N. Y. Herald, 19th.

Ohio put up \$10,000,000 worth of buildings

NUMBER 80.

HELL AT LA CROSSE. STARTLING PH NOMENON - DISCOVERY

From 1 e La Crosse | Wis. Democrat, Feb. 18th. 1 This afternoon, about 2 o'clock, the residents of the eastern part of the city were startled by a loud report, resembling the discharge of a park of the heaviest artillar

Many supposed it to have been occasioned by blasting operations at the stone quarries east of the city, but the fact was soon ascertained that the explosion occurred at the artesian well, that has been

The workmen at the well became sen ible its.

The workmen at the well became sen ible of a remarkable change going on within the bore, the dvill had been working to gha substrate mof dark porous rock for five hours, and had been making rap do progress, when anddenly the achinery stopped, the rods became violently agitated and a deafening explosion ensued, to lowed by a stream of boiling water, going with a mighty force through the tube from the dopthe below. The startled workmen were binded by clouds of steam. George Hayes, the workman in charge of the drill at the time, had a very marrow escape. He received a jet of boiling water in his neck and breas, but was partialescape. He received a jet of boiling water in his reck and breas, but was partially protected by heavy woolen clothing.

William Marks, another operative, was hadly calded about the feet and ankles. Patrick Cox, Andrew Parkman, and Karl Sayder, the remaining workmen, were but slightly infured.

The horses became panic stricken, rearged and always of the label.

ed and plunged violently, and, extricating themselves from the harness, dashed mal-ly over the frozen prairie in the direction of the blut.

The upward pressure of the water is very great, certainly not less than a hun-dred p unds to the square inch. The mean temperature is about 1-3 of Raumers

thermometer.
Of course all conjectures as to the extent of the submarine lake, and the length of time which the boiling water will con-tinue to flow, must for the present be

tinue to flow, must for the present be purely speculative.

There are many similar instances on record. Hugh Miller mentions a similar instance at Inverness, in Scotland, where boiling water has flowed for over seventy years, and also the famous hot well at Stuttgarten, in the Hartz mountains of Germany, The Geysers, or boiling springs of Iceiand, are no doubt operated by the same natural cause.

by the same natural cause.

Dr. Percival, late State Geologist, was of the opinion that far beneath the bed of the Mississippi there existed another stream flowing in the same direction, of much greater magnitude, and whose waters were of a much higher temperature than the waters of the river.

The well has been visited this afternoon

g crowds of citizens, and the singular henomenon has gi en rise to much speclation and wond r.
Many strange theories have been ad-

Many strange theores have been advanced. One scientific gent man who has had wide experience in 200 ogy as we las much practical knowledge of mining operations, is of the opinion hat the friction of the drill has ignited some hidden reservoir of highly in amm eoil or can the literate has a fine the second of the drill has been been advantaged. gas, the intense heat of which has caused the water to boil and siek an ontlet through the bore of the will

theme for scientific investigation. EXTENSIVE DEFALCATION.

A CASHIER ABSON WITH FOOT 9199. 000 TO 8300,000 OF HIS EMPLOY RS FUNDS ESCAPE OF THE DE-FAULTER

It is a strange fact, which must forcioly which was given in a statistical article in the Herald on Sun'ay last, that robber-ies, defalcation, and swindle of a loorts occur exactly in the manner of "fatal has been ushered in quite gloriously, de-talcaterily speaking, ier the public have already been treated with the minute de-tails of seven "first class" robberies since the lat of January, not to make mention of the defalcations in the warm and once mean has another defaulter gone his preyers tunns in his pockers, Tara Good-rich & Co., importers No. 67 Exchange place, being the sufferers, and a young man, lately a cashier in the employ of the honse, the sileged defaulter. The amount alleged to have been made away with by he cashier is variously stated to be from 100,0 0 to \$30 ,0 0; but what the loss of certained until a full investigation is made into the case. It is alleged that the and give everything an appearance of cor-

Immediate steps were taken to ascerat l'olice Headquarters but so far they have not been successful in their efforts to by lawful hands on the nice young wan. It is also alleged that the defaulter for some time previous to his abrupt departure—for where the detectives you die parture hands to he detectives and the second s & Co. joined a New York vacht club, and had a yacht of his own to make his mem-bership one of substantial showard worth. It is likewise alleged that he drove his

said he has a family.

This atta has created no small amount of excitement, as the defaulter was very of excitement, as the defaulter was very well known in pipertendom, and was al-ways considered a man of honor and probity in his private affairs, as well as in his dealings with merchants and others by reason of the position he held in the firm who lose so much by his defalcation. The detectives are at present in a fear-ful state of quandary about the matter, and are clutching about wildly for a clue whereby they may be able to obtain a personal introduction to the missing cashier, which would be no doubt as heartily welcomed by them sait would be retired. omed by them as it would be atterly disegreeable to the defaulter. Superintendent Kennedy, however, has determined that no stone will be left unturned (figuratively speaking, of course) nutil he has succeeded in Ending the defaulter.

A RUMORED HEAVY WINDFALL - We are informed that Dr. Edward Batewell, for-merly a resident of this city, and now hy-ing in Y pailant, has become heir to a large fortune through the death of an East Indiamerchant prince, in London, to whom in years gone by Dr. Batewell had shown considerable kindness. It is also stated that the necessary documents have been forwarded through New York parties es-ablishing the identity and title of Dr. torwarded through New York parties es-tablishing the identity and title of Dr. Batewell to the bequest, which, it is said, am nuts to nearly \$90,000, invested in bonds and securities of the East India. Company.—Detroit Free Press.

It is estimated that not less that ten thouwitness indecent stage dancing.

of the Ward are invited to attend.

Our friend, Mr. Cowdit, of Third street,

see our Italian friends repeat it often.

to the Kentucky line. Nearly two thou

cand were disinterred along the Louis-

ville and Nashville Railroad. Only a few

ecattered graves now remain to be looked

up to close up the ranks of the nearly six-

ty thousand dead. The cemetery is close

by the track of the Lonisville and Nash-

ville road, and can be seen from passing cars. The work of completing it is in the

hands of Captain McTaggnrt, a very

Earnshaw as Superintendent.

mpetent officer, who succeeded Chaplain

Professor Delisse, of Philadalphia.

predicts, that, to-morrow, the 27th inst.

there will be electrical discharges, heavy

gales, high tides, earthquekes, and a gen-

eral confusion of natural laws and phe

nomens, the occasion being the conjunc

tion of the moon with the planets Jupiter

Our old friend Samuel L. Geiger

announces himself this morning a can-

didate for Marshal of the Chancery

Court, subject to the decision of the Dem

ocratic Convention. He is too well known

to need a word from us. He is in all re-

We have received from the publishers a pamphlet entitled "The Negro-

What is his Ethnological Status."

and Venus. Look ont, old ladies.

spects capable and worthy.

Tennessee. Price, 25c.

be held this morning.

and Kentneky Railroad, from Nashville | gentle birth than any pedigree.

By order of the President.

Regular Packets. in inal Court. all places on the river, to 4:00 P. M.

LOUISVILLE JOURNAL PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL CO. result in a few days.

GEO, D. PRENTICE. | Edito PALLE, NHIPMAN, | Edito JOHN L. MIRBY, Chief Lo. L.

Mary Barns, from Green county, arrived teen feet wide between them, the dress here on the Nashville train yesterday af-FOURTH WARD DEMOCRATIC CLUB -The Fourth Ward Democratic Club will meet friends can find ber. next Wednesday night, Feb. 26, at Turner

LOCAL BUDGET.

MANY THINGS OF MANY KINDS.

-The grapevine slacked up a little yes

-Large numbers of cattle are being

-The burglars of Wisconsin have in-Hall, at 7 o'clock. All sound Democrats vented a new mode of "prospecting" after family plate. They pretend to sell a patent burnishing powder, and offer to prove LIEDERKRANZ .- The "Bal Masque," nn' der the anspices of the Liederkranz So- snspecting honsekeeper brings forth the There are eight private boxes, while the c'ety, at Concordia Ha!l, last evening, was a decided success. The floor management

chemical, but not comical. Henry Schroder, C. Winkler, J. J. Fischer, J Geo. Rnchstnhl, and R Mansfield. The characters were numerons and grotesque, and well sustained. The most prominent and attractive of them were Miss Alice Morris, as Queen Elizabeth: Mrs. R , as Pocahontas; Mrs. Wolf, as Grecian Bride. Mrs. B. was in "full" (paper) dress, representing Fashion (Harper's Bazar.) We also found Dr. B. in medical attire, disaged, enlightens the mind. tributing pills, as "Every body Takes It."-

The Swiss Minstrel; Mr. W., of Main are pleased to know that such pleasant a grand display of fireworks.

lags of Italy and the United States were Julian, in New York city; the Delevan, i music was decidedly Italian, and the dances equally so. Very many were in endon, at Saratoga; and the Leland, in masks and fancy costumes of counts. Springfield, Ill. lords, peasants, mountebanks, &c., promi--The ways of the world are curious, ave.

ment among whom we noticed Mrs. J. P. past finding out. Some men are polite P. and Miss L. W., who were beautifully because they dare not be otherwise; the work-house on Monday, was ordered to the dressed as peacant girls, having embroidsome are conrteons because they think it ered on their aprons respectively, "Viva conventional, and fear the condemnation Italia Unita." and "No. 1 Italian Girl." of society; others are genteel because We had the pleaenre of meeting Mr. Nithey have acquired its formula by the accolo Nicholas, the representative of Italy in cident of decent parentage, which admitthis city. Altogether it was one of the ted them to the privileges of decent peomost pleasant social entertainments we ple. But how rare a thing it is to meet have visited for a long time, and hope to the polite, courteons gentleman! One who never forgets his hamanity; who es-THE NATIONAL CEMETERY .- The work | timating himself proper, while he never on the national cemetery, near Nashville, forgets his own self-respect, never opis about half completed. The number of presses others with it. Vanity, let its interments is fifteen thousand nine hnn- source be what it may, is an evidence of dred and twenty-seven. The cemetery weakness. It numans a man and robs a now holds the remains of all Federal tol. woman of that charm to which all others diers buried along the line of the Lonis- are parlor trifles. The folly of fools is ville and Nashville Railroad, from Nash- generally most strikingly illustrated by ville to Cave City, Kentucky; of all those | their supposing all the rest of the world along the line of the Nashville and Chatta- fools but themselves, as a drunken man nooga Railroad, from Nashville to La- sees everybody else gloriously drunk and vergne; of all those along the line of the reeling about him. He never bends, while Nashville and Northwestern Ra Iroad, he both sides of the street are howing to him tween Nashville and Johnsonville, and of and the pavements are leaping up to kiss all those along the line of the Edgefield him. Gentle manners are a better sign of

> LONG YEARS AGO. All for a pretty girlish face, Two checks of rosy bne, Two laughtog, ip of vermell tini, And eyes of heaven's blue. All for a little dimpled chin,
> A round throat snowy tar,
> A darling month to dream npor
> And glorlous golden hair.

All for a tender cooing voice.
And gentle fluttering sighs;
All for the promise made to me
By story-telling eyes.

All for that pretty girllsb face,
For a hand as white as snow,
I dreamed a foolish dream of love
Long, long years ago.

PATENTS. - Boyd & Co., solicitors of patents, 268 Pine st., St. Lonis, Mo., officially report to the Lonisville Journal the lago, and Miss Lillie as Desdemona. ollowing patents granted Southern inventors, for the week ending 18th Feb., 1868: G. M. McMahen, Mt. Sterling-Window and Door Billind Covering.

J. T. Carson, Greenshoro-Bolt Punch.
VIRGINIA.
F. King, Richmond-Gas Generator. T. C. Hendry, Union Point-Combined Square and

The following petitions were filed for adjudication in bankruptcy yester-

for sale by all book-stores in the city and by A. Sutliffe, wholesale agent, Nashville,

SCICIDE.-Pat Quigland, living on Sev. enth street, between Main and the river, One hundred Germans have settled i South Carolina, about twenty-four miles from Columbia, and are astonishing the old-feshioned planters with the energy with committed suicide last evening by shoot ing himself in the head. An inquest will which they go to work.

LOUISVILLE OPERA-HO"SE.

THE ENTERPRISE ROUNG FORWARD-PLAN OF THE PROPOSED BUILDING.

In the past much has been said but cay little done in reference to a new and magniticent opera house for Louisville rchased in Summer county, Tennessee, There is no doubt as to the expediency of building such an edifice. We have felt a necessity for it, and that necessity still -The commencement exercises of the exists, and must be met. Within the past in the Weisiger huilding to-night. Professor J. W. Maxwell will deliver the a joint stock company is on the eve of formation, and it is now pretty well as-A genuine account of the early life sured that the long-talked-of opera-house of General Grant, by his father, written will be constructed. The organization of expressly for the New York Ledger, is the company and subscription for the now being published in that excellent stock are now being carried forward with commendable zeal by several well known paper. See the advertisement elsewhere citizens, whose long experience as con--On Monday evening, March 9th, a tributors to and managers of various grand ball is to be given at Masonic Tem- places of amnsement in our city are the ple for the praiseworthy object of obtain. best guarantees to the public that the ng funds with which to buy an organ for structure in con aplation will be the the new Jewish Temple, corner of Sixth only first class opera-house in the Wes', and an improvement to Louisville which

-Dr. George F. Collins, the murderer has been long needed, and one of which of Thomas J. Manly, on prescutation be- the city will be proud rethe City Court yesterday waived an As yet the site for the building has not examination, and was remanded to jail leen determined upon. The parties inawait trial at the next term of the terested are negotiating for a suitable let scmewhere on Jefferson street, between -The vote was taken Saturday in the Third and Fifth, the most central and county of Wilson, Tennessee, on the subject of the subscription of three hundred thousand dellars by that county to the capital stock of the Lebanon and Galla- plans of the proposed opera-house havo tin Railroad. We will be advised of the been gotten up, and, in order that our readers may understand the magnitude -Jesse J. Brown, Esq, who is one and splendor of the edifice, we will give among the heavy stockholders in the New | an ontline of its features: The building Albany Rolling Mill, has disposed of part | comprises a front of eighty feet by two of his interest to Mr. Renben P. Main for hundred feet in depth, and is four stories the sum of \$21,000. The owners of the high in the lienaissance style of architecture Roiling Mill at present are as follows: J. | thre. There will be three basement store Bragdon, W. C. DePauw, J. J. Brown, J. or saloons, twenty-five by fifty-five feet S. McDonald, M. McDonald, Mrs. M. A. deep, two stores upon the ground thor, each thirty-one feet by fifty-five feet deep, A poor woman, who gave her name as with the entrance to the opera house four

termoon, in quest of some of her relatives, upon the same level as the store floors. The second, third, and fourth stories, who she says live in this city. She had an infant child in arms, and both were in a front will be fitted as office rooms 40 rery squalid condition. Failing to meet feet deep, in the rear of which are p with her relatives, the woman applied | the cross halls, with fourteenth-footo the Police Office, and was kindly sent wide staircases leading to the famto the Alms-honse, where her kindred or lily circle and gallery of the epera-house. The auditorium is 75 feet in depth from the front of stage to the rear of the circle; 76 fect wide, and 58 feet high. The stage will be one of the largest in this country, being 65 feet in clear depth, the prosceits efficacy on the spot. Of course the nn- nium being 40 feet wide by 38 feet high. spoons, and, of course, the next night, the parterre, dress and family circles and amateur polisher steals them. This is gallery will seat comfortably 1,600 persons. All these, except the gallery, will -Some suppose that every learned man he furnished with the modern cast-iron s an educated man. No such thing. The tilting-seat opera-chairs in use in all firstman is educated who knows himself, and class Eastern theaters, giving the house a takes accurate common-sense views of men | more finished appearance than the cano and things around him. Some very learned men are the greatest fools in the world; ly fresorted to, as well as promoting the the reason is they are not educated men. | comfort of its patrons. There will not bo Learning is only the means, not the end; closer than three feet centers, thus givconsists in giving the means of couring the need of which, properly man three feet centers, thus gives the need of which, properly man three feet centers, thus gives the need of which, properly man three feet centers, thus gives the need of which, properly man three feet centers, thus gives the need of his house, was surprised one of his house, was all heads and his house, was surprised one of his house, was su its value consists in giving the means of ing suple room and avoiding the acquiring the use of which, properly man, usual packed appearance of many of dedicated recently in San Francisco. In- stage, a cellar being excavated to the cense was burned profusely; the leading depth of thirty feet beneath the stage treet, representing the hat business. Mr. N. W. P. well delineated the character of Paul Pry, and brought his nubrella. Mr. Wolf, as Powhattan, was very conspicuous as the "Big Injin." The Musical Director, Prof. Glegan, is very deserving of praise for his choice selections and the manner in which they were given. We are pleased to know that sneb pleasend.

The Swiss almaster, W. V. of main three were some the stage depth of thirty feet beneath the stage depth of there were some thousands who nightly applied for lodging, the index of leaving the hall beneath the same time and sking him into the store, where he would beneath the niddle of the river and asking him into the store, where he would beneath the niddle of the river and asking him into the store, where he would beneath the niddle of the river and asking him into the store, where he would beneath the niddle of the river and asking him into the store, where he would beneath the niddle of the river and asking him into the store, and the night an overloaded limb would break, and there were some to consider the same time application of the

closing with the beheading of a cock and grand display of freworks.

—We were pleased yesterday to meet which we glean. The finish of the whole turned no more to the grove. which we glean. The finish of the whole huilding is to be first-class. The means of carees are more ample than usual for even modern-built halls, while the entire striction of President J. Zanone and Vice-President A. G. Gazzolo, with Mesers. Reppetto, Cassella, and Ginochio as floor managers, was an emphatic encess. We congrainlate the society upon the very fige manner is which the entertainment passed off. The national fage of Italy and the United States were

where the leader lighted, from which fact we judged he is a sort of aristocratic personage, who does not associate with the common herd, and that the persons who slept on his tree were his royal family and crows high in authority in the flock. Whether we imagine it or not, certain it is that on one tree only two or three crows set, who kept up an incessant cawing, and every now and then one would quit the tree, and, after flying to an approaching flock, would return and npparently report to an old fellow who sat on the topmost branch, and never quitted his position, but kept up an incessant cawing, and every now and then one would quit the tree, and, after flying to an approaching flock, would return and npparently report to an old fellow who sat on the topmost branch, and never quitted his position, but kept up an incessant cawing, and every now and then one would quit the tree, and, after flying to an approaching flock, would return and npparently report to an old fellow who sat on the topmost branch, and never quitted his position, but kept up and von three crows says in ust pay in advance?"

J. S.—"I wanted to make a short stay with yon, but that gentleman (pointing to the clerk) says I must pay in advance?"

Mr. K.—"Well, air."

J. S.—"I wanted to make a short stay with yon, but that gentleman (pointing to the clerk) says I must pay in advance?"

Mr. K.—"Well, air."

J. S.—"I wanted to make a short stay with yon, but that gentleman (pointing to the clerk) says I must pay in advance?"

Mr. K.—"How much do you consider your whole house worth for a day?

Mr. K.—"About \$3,000."

J. S.—"I wanted to make a short stay with yon, but that gentleman (pointing to the clerk) says I must pay in advance?"

Mr. K.—"About \$3,000."

J. S.—"I wanted to make a short stay with yon, but that gentleman (pointing to common herd, and the clerk) says I must pay in advance?"

Mr. K.—"About \$3,000."

J. S.—"I wanted to make a short stay with yon, but that gentleman (pointing to common herd, and the clerk) says I must pay in advance? Wm. II. He elett was ordered to be dis-

The bail of John Hennessy (\$ 00) for obbery, was reduced to \$400, and farnished. James Rocse and Joseph White, susorcted felons; sent to the work-house in lefault of \$200 hail.

C. M. Veach, N. Hockersmith, and Charles Smith, alias Barney Hines, same stripe, also committed in default of \$300

harged from the work-house.

Carelies Smith, alias Barruy Hinea, asang and Charles Smith, alias Barruy Hinea, asang the control of the contr

The Richmond Whig is of opinion that rest in Virginia.

A FOOL AND HIS MONEY. MEETING OF THE DEMOCRATIC EXECUTIVE COMMITTEES OF THE CITY OF LOUISVILLE AND COUNTY OF JEFFERSON.

At a meeting of the Executive Committees of the city of Louisville and county of Jefferson, at the Court-house on the 25th day of February, 1868, S. L. Gaar was called to the chair and W. B. Hoke made The chairman stated the object of the

The chairman stated the object of the meeting, when, after separate consultations of the two committees, it was agreed by both committees that a convention to nominate candidates for the offices of the city and county should be held.

Upon motion of Dr. E. D. Standiford, it was then decided that said convention should be held on the 21st day of March, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the court-house in Louisville.

On motion of W. D. Pay, it was ordered that each preciuct in the county hold a meeting at their voting place on the 14th of March at one o'clock P. M, and that each ward in the city meet at their chib rooms at 7½ o'clock P. M. of the same day to appoint delegates; and the degates appointed on that day will act for all city, county, and d'strict couventions held previous to August, 1862.

It was then decided that the wards and precincts should have one delegates appointed on that day will act for all city, county, and d'strict couventions held previous to August, 1862.

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It was then decided that the wards and precincts should have one delegates appointed on that day will act for all city, county, and d'strict couventions held previous to August, 1862.

It was then decided that said convention to the United States District Court last week, a voluntary petition in haukruptcy. Many of our readers will remember his tremble of united States District Court last week, a voluntary petition in haukruptcy. Many of our readers will remember his tremble day of our readers will remembe the united States District Court last week, a voluntary petition in haukruptcy. Many of our readers will remember his tremble day of our readers will remember his tremble of united States District Court last week, a voluntary petition in haukruptcy. Many of our readers will remember his tremble day of united States District Court last week, a voluntary petition

It was then decided that the wards and precincts should have one delegate for every fifty votes cast for Gov. Helm at the August election in 1805, and one vote for every fraction of twenty five or more, provided, that every precinct in the county five or McClintock farm and oil we

every fraction of twenty five or more, provided, that every preciact in the county should be entitled to not less than one delegate.

Upon motion of W. N. Haldeman, it was recommended that a District Convention to nominate candidates for Circuit Judge and Commonwealth's Attorney of the Seventh Judicial District be held in the city of Louisville on the first Saturday in May, and all the counties of the district to said can. city of Louisville on the first Saturday in May, and all the counties of the district be requested to send delegates to said con-Upon motion of Fred. Vissman, the

meeting theu adjourned.
S. L. GAAR, Chairman.
W. B. Hoke, Secretary. GREAT KENTUCKY CROW ROOST.

NOVEL SIGHT-A MILLION OF CROWS-THEIR HABITS-HOW THEY SLEEP-WHERE THEY COME FROM AND WHERE THEY GO TO-CROW HUNTING BY TORCH-

pondence of the (inclinati Commercial. LEXINGTON, KY., Feb. 20, 1-68. One of the most remarkable sights in Kentucky is the crow roost seven miles

Kentucky is the crow roost seven miles from Lexington, on the Danville pike. The roost is so old that the mind of the oldest inhabitant of the blue grass region runneth not to the contrary. Many years ago the roost was nearer Lexington, but as the trees were cut away the crows moved southward, always seeking the next piece of timber. At the present there are no large forests in the country reserved. the city, and many picces of timber been called into requisition to lodge

righten his unknown questioner, replied: Well, I guess about \$7,000 will take the

lot."

Johnny answered by laying down seven \$1,000 bills on the seat of the vehicle, and taking hold of the reins, coolly said "hop out," and "hop out." Sam did, while Johnny drove off, leaving Sam standing in amazement ou the corner. The day was spent in riding about the city, and spending moncy lavishly; toward evening he had employed a man to drive, and finally, while winding np the day, he reached the Girard House, alighting on the pavement, he asked the driver as to his circumdan-

he asked the driver us to his circum tan

es, and learning that he knew "the grip t poverty," Johnny made him a present f the curriage and horses, telling the

river not to offer thanks, but to "drive

off cuick."

While in Philadelphin one of the eccanticities of his morning walks on Market or Walnut streets was to watch for a man

in hotel keeping.

There are many anecdotes related about

f which he had given the diamond pins

SECOTING AFFRAY. -On Saturday, while

Madame Juarez was arrested in the city

their black highnesses.

Hundreds sleep in the open fields for want of a limb, and the wrangle over a desirable bed in a tree-top is something fearful. By the amount of cawing and jawing done every evening, we should think the question of reconstructing the roost, or moving it altogether, was not ler discussion. Whether the crows will ever abandon their ancient roost is a matter of some deputies. cir ancient roost is a matter of some den their ancientroost is a matter of some doubt, but judging by the fact that hundreds, if not to say thousands, have already given up the trees and roost on the ground, we incline to the opinion that when there are no more trees all will content themselves with a bed on mother earth. A gentleman, who lives near the roost, and who has a fine locust grove in front of his house was surprised on

constitute the properties of the commercial. At times the venerable case space in highly consisted and gutteral tones, and if we had a gutteral tones, and if we had consisted and gutteral tones, and, if we had consisted and gutteral tones. excited and gutteral tones, and, if we may be allowed to judge by his motions, he was considerable of a tyrant in his governmotions, he was and costumes.

mental affairs.

The crows did not seem afraid of us, and The crows did not recem afraid of us, and we drove up quite close to trees bending beneath their weight, but these birds, usually so sby, did not mind us much until my companion imited the action and the latter of Shelby, were in Newman's grocery on Market at the companion interest the companion in the

The Richmond Whig is of opinion that grape culture and wine manufacture will become at no distant day a leading interest in Virginia. policeman and paid the fine. wore a pair of spectacles."

SAINT BRIGHAM OF UTAH.

HF MARBLES HIS THURTY FIRST WORE ELDER CLAWSON MAPRIES THE PROPE ETS SECOND DAUGHTER. Walter Scott found a character up cou (From the Pittsburg L ader.

ry many years ago who, frosted and cris John W. Steel, familiarly known a Johnny' Steel, and somewhat distir guished as an "oil prince," having for And wasn't it Phobe Cary that stil

"Or words to that effect," as we say tained. Somebody who versifies old stories for the Atlantic, following out the ame idea, had this in the December nut

"Tell, O tell me, Grizzleń-Pace, Du your heart and head kee p pace" When dee boary love-replie. When dee boary love-replie. When do fro to put intite dic? tan its en pers burn blow. Alt that child been ler anow? Care you still soft ban its to proper the person of the "Ah! the wile of the riple,
"Youth may pass and stein us in militar to relate the last some often. Ask some often, against that the

Now, these are very pre'ty sale, but then they are altogether the ical-merely assertions in which, under the very tible evidence, having form, substance ponderosity, and productiveness. Brigham Young has furnished practical ed dence of how old a man may be before the dence of how old a man may be before the thermometer of passion gets below fever heat. It will be seen that the amorous American who, if he lives until June I, will be sixty-seven years of age, still has his funny spells, and has just married his thirty-first wife, not including the indefinite number who are "sealed, signed, and delivered to him as their temporal lord. Brigham is ahead. He has naticipated the passage of the Crag'n bill, and laid in a supply of matrimony that should ne made acquaintance of Messrs. Shiff & Gaylord, of minstrel fame, and one of his lirst rash purchases was an entire new out it for the minstrels, composed of velvet laid in a supply of matrimony that should suffice him for all coming time. The lat: Miss Van Cott is a lady of twenty-eight a daughter of Elder Van Cott, was former ly married to a Mr. Cobb, but was divore he first water, and a few suit of clothes for each member for the street. Several members of Carneross & Dixcy's min-strels, of Philadelphia, were also favored cd, and resumed her mailen name. Or the 29th of January, 1st 3, Brigham Youn was married, as they call it, to Am-lie Polsem, who has since been the favorine tatin the President's hox at the theatre the same manner.
Another of "Johnny's" eccentric nots Arcther of "Johnny's" eccentric ands in Philadelphia is related as follows: Walking along Chestnut street one day with a friend, he espied a beautiful span of horses attached to a splendid carriage, just turning down from Second. To see was to envy; so, hailing the driver, Sam M.—, who, as it happened, was also the owner, "Johnny" coolly asked him if he would sell the establishment. Sam looked credulously at his customer, wondering whether he were drunk or crazy, when "Johnny" again put forward the question, "What will you take for the whole rig?" Ssm, with a wink, and while knocking the ashes from his cigar, doubtless thinking to frighten his unknown questioner, replied: and enjoyed the first position among hi numerous wives. She is now displaced as Emeliac Free was by her five years ago The Prophet also had the pleasure of seeing Elder Clawson take, tor his fourth wite, his daughter Emily, his first having been his daughter Alice. When they come to make up the gouealogical trees of the Mormons, what a deuce of a time they will have, sure. In Penasylvania, some time since, a man committed saicide after discover-

> Petitions are announced as having bee signed in England, by nearly 14,000 per sons, praying that aingle women and wid ows, duly qualified as ratepayers, may be tainly good array of names.

The classic city of Athens contains nearly fifty thousend thieves, which, considering its population, entitles it to a feeble comparison with New York.

SITY JIEMS. AUCTION SALLS BY SHERMAN P. WHALEY, I and a l'ifth street, bet. Ma and Mark !

THURSDAY MORNING, February 27th, 568, at 10 o'clock, sale of furniture and a

THURSDAY MORNING, February 27th,

son streets. The sale will be continued every day until the stock is closed out. adjoining Gen. Boyle's residence.

at 12 o'clock precisely.

Auctioneer. SHIRTS! SHIRTS!-The celebrated Win-J. M. ARMSTRONG'S, 132 Main street.

KENTUCKY SCHOOL OF MEDICINE.-The ommoneement exercises in this institution

ROBERT L. MAITLAND & CO., Commission Merchants & Bankers, No. 1 Hanover Buildings, Hanover Square, e19 dd wly NEW YOUE

SOCIETIES.

MASONIC NOTICE. - HOWE

A CARD.

Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fetters,
No 60 Secuth St., bet. Main and Market,
128 We&Mo?

RESEWED GUNNIES.

RIG COFFEE.

T26 d5 NEW ORLEANS SUGAR.

of Mexico for fast driving, taken before a magistrate and fined Juarez thanked the M. DAVIS & CO. have removed

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS is to give notice that, on the 2nth day of February A. D. 1 warrant in bankrupt y was to ut against the estate of H. C. DUNCAN.

Wotice.

THIS is to give retire the

Motice.

Motice. THIS is to give notice that, on the

Wotice.

ot of carpet, at auction rooms, 81 and 83 1-68, at 10 o'clock, sale of the stock of

millinery goods of Mrs. J. A. Beattie, on Fourth street, between Market and Jellerprictor was in; receiving a reply in the affirmative, the laudlord soon made his appearance, when a conversation of the following tenor ensued:

I Ses, at 3 o'clock, sale of one of the finest residences in the city, situated on the east side of Second street, new Breckingidge,

FRIDAY MORNING, February 28th, 1808, at 10 o'clock, sale of dry goods, boots, and shoes. The boots and shoes will be sold

SATURDAY MORNING, February 21th, 1868, at 10 o'clock, regular sale at auction rocms of all kinds of goods. SHERMAN P. WHALEY.

chester patent yoke shirt, the best fitting shirt in America. Spring stock now open

We invite the attention of tobacco manufacturers to the advertisement of a Avil Great merits are claimed for this improvement, and loubil sa it will be to the interest of mauufacturers of tobacco to give them a consideration.

will take place this evening at 75 o'clock. The valedictory address will be delivered by Prof. J. W. Maxwell The public are espectfully invited.

J. L. FRAZEE, M. D. Dean of the Faculty.

CO OUR FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC IN WANT OF WORK BOXE IN THE PUMB-SG AND GAS-FITTING LINE. We invite the or examine our stock and learn our prices r such work. We guarantee all work done by lo be the best and at the lowest rates. Purpling cur goods from the manufacturess and

OATS. 4,500 bushels Black and White Northern Seed Oats; 16 000 bushels for feeding purposes; for sale by Shiftli. STURGEON, & CO

15,000 New Gunnies, resewed un der our own supervision; bules in original packages; For sale low by SMITH, STURGEON, & C).

2,000 bags fair to prime Rio Cof-real store: sor bags realing prime to choice Rio Cof-lee arriving: And for sale low by

250 hlids common to choice New Orleans Sugar In store and for safe I we by KEWCOME, BUCHANAN, & CO., 24 Fourth St. REMOVAL.

"I'll is to give notice that, on to

benkii 1. to prove leid debta utili nich ne nice sage of hickets, who data unice that i ji y, to bi hi dina Nill Chief to tack with the nice that i ji y, to bi hi dina Nill Chief ter otto yet k. Ki. hi ore John H. Ward, Hing ter, o the 2d day of April, 1 s at bo', sek A. At the Chief to the Nill Will Mill R. Effeld U.S. Mar Hawkill PR. Motice.

[VIIIS is to give notice that, on the seth day of kebruary, A. P. 1898, a warrant in last the estate of

THIS is to give notice that, on the

ing that, according to stict genealogical rules, he was his own grandfather. What a brisk time there would be in the under-taking business if that were followed in

THIS is to give notice that, or the

S. FI 10 CO KA 23 S, at 10 CCO KA 23 W. A. MERIWETHER, U. S. Mars at as Messena

Motice. THIS is to give notice that, on the

Motice. THIS is to give notice that, on the day of F bruary, A D. 188, a warr, bankruptcy was; su d against the clate of

W. A. MERIWETHER. U. S. Marshal as Messenge

Trotice. THIS is to give notice that, on the
2'st day of February, A. D. 1894, a warrant lu
banksuptey was issued against the estate of
EMMIT M. MUNFORD,
of the recomby of Hart, and Shale

Motice. THIS is to give notice that, on the bankre, try was a diagnost the search to the bankre, try was a diagnostic restation.

r st.eet. Lea sydde, Ky., hefore John H. V ter, on the lat day of Apr., 1988, at so'c M. A. MERIWETHIE Go'd2 U. S. Man and as North Motice.

THIS is to give notice that, on the List day of February A. D. 18 s. a warrant hankruptry was issue logs as the coat of John Evans, of Lonisville, in the county of Javor. 1, and Star of Kenningki, who has he mad not all naviers of Kenningki, who has he mad not all naviers

Diotice. THIS is to give notice that, on the 2 t day of February, A. D. 1889, a warrant le banking to, was issued against the estate of which of Kentreky who has been ally deed a bank-rupt, on his own petition; that the own ment of any deets and delivery of any property belonging to such bankings, to dam, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbiden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankingt, to prove their deads, and to those one or more aschemes of his exact, which is a factor of the manual to the court of the angle of the court of the area of the area of the area of the court of the area of the area

THIS is to give notice that, on the 24th day of February, A. D. Issa, a warrant to hankropitry was issued against the elitate of CHARLES & ROBARIS, of Icniville, in the county of Jefferson and Sale (February, who has been adjudged a stankrup).

Motice.

£24 d2

THIS is to give notice that, on the backupicy was moved against the crise of

ACENTS WANTED.

WANTED-AGENTS .-NEW STAR SHATTLE NEW ING MA-

AGENTS W ANTED FOR THE Hist by of the War Between the States, In the c. tharacter, tondert, and P sults."

In I'm Athena in II. Stremens.

'' : ' w where and p

WANTED. WANTED-Agents to sell by

1. d 2 . b. b. b. t . r & Co., F sb i g, Pa. WANTED, on CONSIGNMENT

WANTED-Home and work for

BOARDING.

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N order to deliver gools already
be been in penel unit ill 2-14 Mor.

1 NG. t. 7th lest, at 100 ock whome ener

1 riment of IEUGS, (64.188 M.). Diff
(181 'FU.N.TI RE, FINCY GOODS, S) Ave.

2 will obser a 1 on de the hig sit bidder

To Manufacturers of Tobacco A FTER on experience of twenty-fivey are the MILL MAKIN bear at the art of Electrical and later by well For further particulars, &c., . . plv to or address

J. VIENNOT & CO., General Newspaper, Corresponding, and A ver ing Names 133 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

B x 7 , Pet

MOTICE.

TY connection with the house of Feb. 2 A. C. rad Co. C. ed. n. 11 C. C. Ed. W. NORR S. FRANK MADDEN. Engraver & Stationer, 105 West Jefferson, bet. Third and Fourth. V EDDING, VISITING, AND PARTY V Cords Engraved and Princet, Intiline Stamped on Note Paper and Envelopes free of charge.

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TIME THEORY GIVEN SAY DAYS.

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Fa. Rate of Carro Insurance reduced from 2 per can to be never a not some of wats.

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COTTON SAIL DUCK,

And all kinds of Cotton Canvas,

ti to 150 inch, wide,

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F. A I'R NEERH PF. J. SE NORR TURNER, I'H TORE POLE MUS, H. D. POLHEMUS, Special ISD. T'IY

INTERPRETATION THE INTERIOR, INTERIOR WAR NOT IN, Feb. 6, 1

ON the petition of Albert Fink

I he said pertition be heard at the Patent O Monday, i.e. It it day of Apri i vi, at M.; and all per us are no led to a dishow (a. e. if any try bay any and no again that to be granted, mass opposing the extension part i proof to the fatent Office their ober 1. s. special of the patent of the month of the pertition of the to be used at the said hearing, ust he was it assemitted in accordance with the

day (Chearing. A. M. SPI) F.

THE BEND

KID GLOVES IN THE WORLD

LAPORTE'S, OF PARIS,

Men's and Women's Sizes.

All Gloves made by me bear my signature.

daporte

FISK, CLARK. & FLAGG.

Exclusive agents for the United States,

fell deudti No. 59 While at., New York.

ABE

NEW YORK.

LAW NOTICE.

THE undersigned are now associ-

Office the same here there con, I by W. R. Thompson, on the east ade of Fifth, between Main and Marke, where one of them wall a ways be found during that is a boars. The dim G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, Commission Merchants

op ug fak; Wall. E. MITTON a author al to make a " Has to 'a Paper Fast 1979 G of a to P 79 Faber's Lead Penc Mulbber Ru - ra, EXTINGUISHER

It has rec ived the approbat on of the Nat all ride Fire Inder writes and the G verom in. It is given to the verom to the large of the various fire Departments throughout the contry. It has already been the means of saving an linn as an one property. It being alwest red y fire is a safe guard against fire. Bend for dearct three panapalet. Agents wanted the right in the state.

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Hade w 1 be indorred "Proposale for Stationery,"
a d addr — to the 1 code and reserved to the code and or all bidds.

The right of reserved to reset any or all bidds.

By orde, of the quartermass friendral.

Fig. d. R. V. C. L. C. L. and Depot Q. M. LOU SYLLER, KY., FEORUARY 17, 1868.

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All bilders are really a followed by the accept of the ecode with their side.

But must be made in de pileate, with a copy of the accept element attached to each, and each the accept of two esponsible parties that, in the guarantee of two esponsible parties that, in the guarantee of two esponsible parties that, in the guarantee of two esponsible parties that in the guarantee of the complete of the strength of the faithful performance of the

BEST SIX-CORD WHITE & BLACK

#### CONGRESSIONAL.

KLTH CONGRESS-SECOND SESSION the Impeachment Resolution Reported to the Sennie-Il in Beferred lo a Se-lect Committee of Seven-Proceedings of the House Concerning Impeach-

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.

the amendment of Mr. Davis, to require viva voce voting, and requiring for scratirizers in each county, was voted down.

Mr. Dool'ttle moved to amend by providing that no person shall be refused registration or voting who has received pardon previous to the passage of the act to which this is amindstory. Not agreed to.

Mr. Buckalew asked that the bitbe laid over until to-morrow to allow him to offer a bill approved by certain memb's of Southern conventions, permitting in norifies to represented according to the theory benefit or explained by him. He said the whites and blacks would thus each obtain a tart share of power. He moved to add a section allowing State conventions to authorize the election of Represent tives at large upon the principle of complainty vising made to allowing the Mr. Sn ner read some half dozen d'sthe Administration relative to reinforcing Fort Sunter. The dispatches were ob-rained from the Secretary of War. A let-ter of explanation from Mr. Harvey was

Mr. Chandler presented a communication from the Governor of Michigan, which the Secretary proceeded to read. It is present the secretary proceeded to read. It is present the secretary proceeding the wagainst the Linecutive, as well as against all who symmetric the secretary of the secretary of

mr. Hendricks made a point of order that the paper had nothing to do with the business of the Senate. He asked, by what rule of the Senate it was here? It d d not come as a memorial or a remon-The Chair-Does the Senator object to

the reception of the paper?
Mr. Readricks—Yee, sir.
The Chair put the question on the reception of the paper and the Senate re-

Mr Cameron presented a petition from the citizens of Pennsylva in for a change in the warehoning system.

Mr Harlan introduced a bill exempting property in the District of Columbia held for a boll purposes from taxation. Reterred. Mr Willey presented a hill to provide

for the incorporation of religious societies in Columbia
On motion of Mr. Williams, the bill to provide for a proper settlement of public provide for a proper settlement of public accounts. after d'acussion, was passed as

On motion of Mr. Elmunds, the bill regulating the presentation of a bill to the President and return of the same, which was nder consideration vesterday, was again

Mr. Davis epposed the hill, claiming that the President had a right to construe, e Constitution for hims f.
At a quarter past 1 o'clock, while Mr. I'vis was speaking. Representatives to vers of Pennsylvan a and Bugham of Cull appeared at the door. A number of members of the House accompanied hem to witness the proceedings on the

en jeet they had in charge.

The Doo keeper announced a committee from the Hones of Representatives, as owere recognized by the presiding of

Mr Sevens then said: In obed ence to art Sevene then said in obed ence to the orders of the House of Representa-t ves we appear before you. In the name of the II se of Representatives and of all the groupe of the United Sates, we do peach Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, of high crim's and mis-drenners in a gee, and we further in d meanors in c ice, and we further in-form the Senate that the House of Represen atives, inductime, will exhibit articles in the mand make good the sime, and in the r name we d mand that the nate take an order for the appearance f Andrew Johnson to answer said im

The presiding officer, Mr. Wade, replied at the Senate would take action in the Mr. Howard desired to offer a resoluon in connection with the matter.
Mr. Davis c jected, and wished to con-

Mr. Howard said the Senator was out of of prior consideration.

Mr. Davis replied that no question could in erpose for consideration while he occu-

enriesy, to give way.
Mr. Howard said that the subject matance, and demanded more immediate at than the matter which the Senate

icm Ken ucky was discussing.
Mr. Davis, rather excitedly, said he was entitled to the floor, and would hold it, and no gentleman had any claim to adress the Senate while he was speaking to Mr. Edmands said he admitted the right the Senator of Kentucky to hold the

foor, but he questioned the propriety and delicacy of his asserting his right to it under the present circum tances.

Mr. Davis said if the Senate decided he was not entitled to the floor, of coarse he

Chair put the question to the Sen-it was decided that the Senator r. I avis said as the question was now ed he would give w y o Mr. Howard.

sughter While this discussion was proceeding While this discussion was proceeding life. Stevens occupied a char at the end of the middle aisle of the hamber, surrounded by a large number of Representatives, who had come over from the House to w tness the scene. He spike to no one cut fixed a steady eye on Mr. Davis, who was training the floor. The audience in the galeries manifested considerable interest. When Mr. Davis give way Mr. Howard offered the following regulation:

saleries manifested cons derable interset. When Mr. Davis gave way Mr. Howard offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the message from the gones of Representatives relating to the impeachment of Andrew J. Innson be recred to a select committee of seven, to out der and report on the same.

Mr. B. ward asid the Senate hall non-tituded in the committee of the House relused to second the previous question, and the resolution. The House relused to second the previous question, and the real without a relative second the previous question, and the real without selection of the resolutions offered by Mr. Grisch and the resolution of t tronal jurisdiction to appoint a select ommittee for this case, and contended it ould only resolve itself into a high court t impeachment, the Chief Justice of the

pp and were referred to the C mm. t e n horeign Affairs. On motion of Mr. Jugersoll, the S nate ill apprepriating \$15.0 0 for th temporary relief of the desitin poor if the District of Columbia, was taken up, amended by Mr. Wood y making the fund disbursalle by the the Freedm ns Burean and Aid Society jointly, and museed. or impeachment, the Chief Justice of the fup me Court presiding. It had no right, he maintained, to anticipate the triel of the case of impeachment by reterring the message of the Honse.

The resolution was put by the chair and carried, after which Mr. Stevens and the greater number of those present on the

or took their departure.
Mr. Patterson, of N. H., next took the Mr. Loan asked leave to offer a resolufloor on reconstruction, and read a long

Mr. Loan asked leave to offer a resoluice instructing the Judiciary Committee
o inquire as to the political status of the
inte of Texas, but Mr. Burr o jected.
The Speaker presented a communicaion from the Secretary of Wgr, with the
sport of Major-General Haftecock as to
be riot at Marshall on the 21st of Deamber. Referred to the Committee ow, and the Senate, on motion of Mr

Trumbull, took up the supplementary re-construction bill allowing the majority of the votes cast to decide the elections and ed voters to vote in any part of the ember. Referred to the Committee on Mr. Dawes withdrew his motion to refer

econstruction.
Also the Constitution of the State of to the Judiciary Committee, whereupon, after debate, Mr. Buckalew's amendment requiring a residence of ten days in the Alabama, as revised and amended by the convention at Montgomery. Same referrequiring a residence of ten days in the district before the election, was agreed to.

Mr. Williams offered an amendment adding the words "on affidavitor other satisfactory evidence," after the requirement of the presentation of the voter's certificate of registration. Without this provision he claimed that half of the electors would be practically disfranchised. It was agreed to.

Mr. Sherman moved to add as an additional section the following:

he House then proceeded to the con-eration of the Naval Appropriation Mr. Washburn, of Illinois, moved to

uspend the rule to enable him to offer an amendment the sections that were truck out of the bill on Filday, in comttee of the whole, as being independ 1555

The rules were not suspended, yes ays 50; less than two-thirds voting in the firmative.

onal section the following:

And be it further enacted, That the con-And be it further enacted, That the constitutional convention of any of the States mentioned in the acts of which this is amendatory may provide that at the time of voting on ratifying the constitution the registered voters may vote also for members of the House of Representatives of the United States, and for all elective officers provided for in said constitution, and at the said election officers who shall make the return of votes on the ratification or rejection of the constitution chall enumerate or certify the votes cast for members of Congress. Agreed to.

Mr. Doolittle moved to amend by inserting the provisions offered by him in an intendent supplementary to the bill, requiring certain qualifications of all persons of the constitution of the constitution of the constitution of the constitution of the provisions offered by him in an intendent supplementary to the bill, requiring certain qualifications of all persons of the constitution of the co

the rebellion—lost, 3 to 3.

Mr. Davis moved to amend by requiring that all etections provided for shall take place the same day in each State.

Agreed to.

Mr. Hendricks moved to amend by adding after "or other evidence," the words in writing, under oath, and returned with a structure of the last not cutertain any other evidence. ing after "or other evidence, the words in writing, under oath, and returned with the returns of the election, which, with the amendment of Mr. Pavis, to require Journ, but that are result interest is an enumered he half not entertain any other dilatory raction until the vote is taken on suspersion. [This is intended to prevent failuratering by a minority of 1 as than one-third on a day when it is in or-

Mr. Ross objected.
Mr. Wash burne moved the suspension of the rules, which was adopted—Yeas New rule was adopted. Mr. Washburne, of Ill, asked leave

Arr. Washburne, of Iri, asked feare to chir the following resolution:

Resolved, That the rules be suspended, and it is berely ordered as follows: That when the committee to prepare the articles of impeadment of the President of the United States report the articles. l'Ite go everier that purpose, Mr. B. kan with 'rew Lis ameudment, and the bill passed by a vote of 2 % to b.

The C air appointed, as the select Comitie can edier y Mr. Howard sres lution on it peschment, Hessia. Howard, Tramille Colling Lines. It is with treason and r bellion. Beire the reading was could d Mr. Hentick inquired in connection with what
proceed rgs it was being read and o ceted to in wither reading.

The Chair said it wold be laid on the
table.

Mr. Pomeroy asked that it be ordered
prived also.

Mr. Hendricks and Mr. Johns n obj cited.

Mr. Pomeroy—I understand that it is
from the Governor of a State.

Mr. Pomeroy withdrew his motion to
privated newly middle replacement and that it is
Mr. Hendricks made a point of order

Mr. Hendricks made a point of order

malative v it g.

t Cairo; to a horize homestead exemp-ions in Virginia.

Mr. De 'g ohered a re o'ution instruct-

Senate and proce ded in your name disthe name of this body a dall the cple of the United States to im-ach, as we were directed, Andrew

with cr soon, I do not say which, pre-ent articles of impenehment and make them good to which the response was, the

Resolutions for the paym at of \$2,500

Adjourned.

Under the call of the States, a large number of bills and joint resolutions were introduced and referred, including the fellowing:

To limit the liability of common carriers between States: for a skip canal around Niagara Fall; for the muser out of all army paymasters, commissates, and quartermasters not on duly for the patt three months; to reopen the land office of Virginia: for two local inspectors of steamboars at Evansville; graning Elections, made a report in the case of

fee of Virginia: for two local inspectors of steamboats at Evansville; granting bountes to the Twelish and Sixteenth regiments of one-year ladiana volunters; amending an act changing the time of helding the district and circuit courts of the United States in Teanessee; granting a land bounty to the soldiers of the late war, providing for the rejection of all votes east for me abers of the House for any negron known to be ineligible in the case of the following words: "That I have neither sought nor accepted nor attempted to expense the functions of any office whatever. sought nor accepted nor attempted to ex-ercise the functions of any office whatever under any authority or pretended author-ity in hostility to the United States." Or dered to be printed, subject to be called ary person known to be ineligible by the persons easing them; in relation to the suits in the U. S. Courts supplementary

to the several ects organizing territories; resolutions of the Wisconsin Legislature for additional mail service and for grant of land to aid in the construction of reflouds; of the Kanass Legislature on the other constructions. up at any time.

Mr. Schenck moved to suspend the rules to enable him to offer a resolution rescinding the resolution of to-day for the payment of \$2,500 to John Y. Brown, of Ky.; subject of the extension of the Eastern

negatived 61 to 75.

Mr. Boutwell offered a resolution that a committee he appointed to prepare and report articles of impeachment against the President, and that the committee on truction of rancoans in Nebraska; rela-ive to the joint occupation of S.n. Juan land, for the reliet of the widow and lears of I hoa. W. Harvey, wood screw palaims of Kentucky to divide Illinois into

ed. 110 to 38.

On motion of Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, the evening session was set apart for debate only. The Senate annuadment to the Hous, joint resolution concerning the railroad lands in Michigan and Wi consin were referred to the Committee on Public lands.

The Senate amendment to the House litt relative to islands in the Great Illiami river was concerned in.

The Senate amendment to the H use bill to establish and declare the rathonal and bridges of the New Orleans, Movie, and Chatanoga Rathonal Company a part of the road was concurred in.

The Senate amendment authorizing the transmission through the mails free of trausmission through the mails free

a certain what portion of the Fort Shelling military reservation is necessary for military purposes, &c. Ad pted.

At twenty five minute bet re 2 o'clock the Speaker called the House to order, and the door keeper anno need the presence at the bar of the Houle Committee which had been appointed to impeach at the lar of the Schutt the President of the United States.

Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, standing in company with his collegue, Mr. Bingtant Generals of the several States was concurred in.

The Heuset ok recess till 7 o'clock, m, then made a report as f llows:

Mr. Speaker, in obedience to the order

The Heuse t ok recess till 7 o'clock when it egs in rectand indulged in general debate for several hours.

# WASHINGTON.

Johnson, President of the United States, of high crimes and misdem apors in office, and we demanded that the Senate shall take order to make him appear hefore that body and answer for the same, and stated that the House will fortu-The St patien at the Capital Nothin New at the War Office Perfequent Decreasing Correction - Internal Revenue Troubles in Tennessee-Beeling of the Impeachment Committee.

Washington, Feb 25. The excitement in town relative to the imperchanged question rid mitters inci-cutti thereto is very sensibly diminaceh to John Y. Brown, Samuel E. Smith, and G. G. Sims in full for the expenses of prosecuting their claims to scats in the fluxe. Adopted.

Mr. Allison offered a resolution declareral Grant's hendquarers nothing of peculiar interest is being presented, the routine of business being attended to as usual. Gen. Thomas made no demand this morning for the records of the War-Department, but merely called at the Ad-jutant-General's office, and, after receiv-ing his private mails, repaired hame. He had a short interview with the President git as the sense of the House that to e legislative power of Congress ulone longs the right to determine the races of ties on importation, and it is beyond a power of the President and the Sense as a treaty-making power to authorize as a treaty-making power to authorize a importations of the manufacture or

lad a short literview with the President during the forenoon.

Secretary Stanton was busily engaged during Monday signing requisitions and attending to other business of a public character, which accumulated to a cou-siderable extent within the past few days. Several visitors called apon Stanton during the for noon, among whom were sev ER] The resolution was adopted eral Senators and Representatives in-cluding among the former Mr. Cameron and Mr. Februds. Considerable interest is manifested in the result of General Thomas examination before the Supreme Court of this District to-morrow, and vainheut discussion.

Mr. Wils n, of lowa, offered a resolution declaring that the public welfare deaneds that the pennary obligations of a United States should be kept within a narroweal limit consistent with the pressary requirements of the Governett; that therefore, it is not expedient this time to enlarge such obligations y extending aid to the Union Pacific altroud or any other company by grant. ious speculations are included in regard-

The remarks attributed to Mr. Blaine, of Manne, in the report of the impeachment proceedings of the House on Monday, were made by Mr Blair, of Michigan, civil objects, including government depots appropriates \$70.000.

The Secretary of State was at the Capi-of to day in conference with the Con-nities on For ... Affairs of the Senate is a considerable time. The President has recognized C. F. latty Count from Switzerland i r Miscon, Illin is, Kaucas, and Nebraska, to evice at St. Lauts.

at place, while engaged in sciling ill cit istuleries in the mour alms in Tennessee, were attacked by an armed force, who captured the Government officials, took from them the property in their posses-sion, and held them as prisoners until it y rensomed them as prisoners until the prince in return for the property they had seized. The Collector has asked that a company of cavalry be sent to aid in the enforcement of the Revenuelaws in

that section.
Senor Dou Gomez was to-day introduc-ced to the President by the Assistant Se-retary of State, and delivered his creden-

tisks as minister plenipotentiary of Nicasagua and Honduras.
The committee of seven appointed by the House to prepare articles of impeachment against the President held their first meeting this afternoon for con-sultation. The general impression is that but few charges will be preferred requir-ing but a small number of witnesses. It is known that such is the desire of some of the Republicans. The articles to be prepared will not be presented to the Sen-ate until that body resolves itself into a Court of Impeachment.

New York, Feb. 25.

A Washington dispatch says Commis-ioner of Pensions Barrett has resigned o take charge of a new paper in Cincin-Burgiars Arrested - The Washington News.

MONTGOMERY, Al.A., Feb. 24. Three men, part of a gang of burglers, have been arrested. They had been operating here several weeks.

The news from Washington created a profound impression here.

Fire at Hadson, New York-Man Injured Hudson, N. Y., Feb. 25.

The loss by fire last night was \$12,000; insured for \$5,000. Patrick Leary, a fireman, was run over and acriously injured.

A bill passed the House to-day to repeal the Metropolitan Police bill so far as it affects Dayton and Columbus, leaving it in force in Cleveland and Toledo.

THE SGITH.

Appointments by General Gillem Order from Graceral Mende-Proceedings of the Coupo Consentions. DI TATCHIS BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE Trenty with the North German States

DIROPE.

this treaty was finally attested and signed was paremuture. It is expected the document will receive the official signature of Panereft and the German representative

on Saturd: y. Loudon, Feb. 25.

The Liverpool Courier of this morning contained the report that Earl Derby had resigned the Premiership, and that his resignation had heen acceptal by the Queen. During the day the news was

continued.

It was also asc rained that Disraeli would ret asce Lord Derby as Prime Minister, at the same time read in g the present pest as Chancellor of the Exchepter.

In the Heuse et Lords this aft rnoon at

Resignation of Earl Deeby Discaell his Sucressor Tenian Sews. JACKSON, MISS, Feb. 25. The Convention is still engaged on the the committee on Merriman's case ade a report of the facts with a recommendation that the recolution to explice the ged to suspension for twenty five lays, but it was voted down.

Geo. Gillem made the following apoint ments to fill wisting yearning to be The Hon. George Bancroft has been duly received as Euroy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States to the North German Confederation. The details of the treaty between the North German Confederation and the United States, relative to the rights and privileges of naturalized American citizens of German birth, of whom military services have heterofore been claimed, have been fully agreed on by the representatives of both nations. The report that this treaty was finally attested and signed

continents to fill existing vacancies to be ladges of the High Court of Errors and Appeals, E. G. Pryton, Thos. Shackleford RICH tOND, Feb. 25.

The suffrage question has been under in cussion all day in the Couvention. الله الله Miner Botts and Judge Riv عبد address the Representatives here this ek A meeting for this purpose was called for to-night but Botts was taken ALLANTA, Feb. 25.

Gen. Mea le's order No. 17 was real in the Conwertien to key 1 prohibits im-pri conwent for debt in this State, and for-bds the courts to is-ue bail process in on lea es and writs of east. Every pe on new in prison under such process of its small be immediately dishing

wits small be immediately dishing. In This order is to remain in force till the people shall indicate a wildingness to abide by the reconstruction acts.

The Judiciary Committee reported an relinence relative to the qualification of members of the Ligislature, in accordance with the instructions received yesterday. Six menths in the seat and three months in the country, with a citizenship of the United States, is the basis.

The homostrid ordinance was taken up, and atter a lengthy and boisterous disand after a lengthy and boisterous dis-cussion, the Convention adjourned amid much confusion without action.

TALLAHAUSEE, Peb. 25. The Convention passed the day in reading the constitution, which was adopted as a whole about sundown. For, members signed the constitution, and five refused. An ordinance was past withholding the pay and mileage from the members who refused to sign the constitution, and refusing their claims to the tation, and referring their claims to the next Legislature. At half past tive o'clock the Convention, heaving finished its labors, a'journed, subject to the call of the Presi-

The constitution adopted appears satisfactory to all classes, and good feeling prevails amons the delegates and citizens. est of the delegates leave for their The Republican Nominating Conven-ion meets to right.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 25. The Convention passed to a third reading the entire executive article number-There was considerable debate on the

There was considerable debate on the question whether the recognition of a Supreme Being would be sufficient qualification for office, but it was finally decided in the affirmative.

Gen. Canby visited the body and received applause. The Convention took a recess to afford the members an opportunity of paying their respects to him. It is understood that the Republican caucus will neminate either Robinson, of exueus will neminate either Robinson, of Columbia, or Gen. R. R. Scott for Gov-ernor. The Congressional nominees be-ing considered, the House adjourned.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 25. There was no session of the Convention ERALEIGH, Feb 25.

I set night, by a strong vote, the con-certion adopted the article on suffrage making it general without the test bath o-day was spe tim d sous ing the artic n judiciary, making three Supreme Cou nd two Superior Come Judge all to t el' icd 'y 1 e peop le.

#### PERASVLVANIA.

Democratic Clubs of Philadelphia Re-solving Thomselves Into Milliary Or-gunizations - Railroad Matters-River postage of certain testimonials of Adju

sider the impeachment question. The Keystene Club, the largest Democratic or-ganization in the State, has re-olved it-self into a military or anization. The stockholders in the various rail-roads in the oil regions inet in this city to day and confirmed the contracts of their espective roads, for consolidation. The lines merged are the Warren and Frank-lin, Oil Creek, and Farmers, under the

tle of Oil Creek and Allegheny River Pittissere, Feb. 25. Gen. William Robinson, Jr., one of the dest and most respected citizens of this ity died this morning. He had identified imself with the interests of the city from

is earliest manhood.

Seven feet water in the channel and sing. It has been raining all day

## CALIFORNIA.

ceting of the Union State Convention hea Fort of Engry.

SAN PHANCISCO, Feb. 23. The Union State Convention for the se-ection of delegates to the National Re-sublican Convention at Chicago is to be seld at Sacramento on March 31st.

The Mexican government has declared exto Auglo, situated on the Pacific ast of the State of Ouxaca, a port of try for foreign and coasting con

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 25. The Mexican Steamer Company have The Mexican Steamer Company have commenced running their steamers under the new control of the Mexican Government. The terms require the Company every twenty days to go from San Francisco to Mazatlan, and semi-monthly rom Mazatlan to Acapulco, carrying the Mexican mails, for which they receive the javernment sunsidy. Heretofore the company were compelled to place their results and the mexican colors, but this surrengement permits the steamers to sail

the contract promise the steamers to sail der the American flag.
The contract provides, among other ings, that the Company shall, within any days from sailing the first steamer, der the present arrangement, donate the Mexican Government teamers that earned, four 12 pound guns, two 24 anders, and a full complement of small

rms.
The epposition steamer Moses Taylor, for San Juan, sailed to day.
Honolulu advices are to February 7th
The election resulted in the success of the Government ticket. There was conhe Government ticket. There was con-iderable excitement at the election. The proper control of the control of the control of the might be called the American ticket. Ex-ras were issued abusing the Americans reandulously, accusing them of trying to overthrow the kingdom, for which purpose he war steamer Lackawanawas stationed at Honolulu, and also used language by no means complimentary to her com-mander, who always treated the royal fam-ly with the utmost respect, though the mander, who always treated the royal family with the utmost respect, though the King never deigned to visit the ship.

The unfair action of the Government raised the question of amexation or no annoxation. It the former is not accomplished, hereafter there will be two distinct parties, American and anti-American. Appearances indicate the Americans to he the strongest.

The Governess of Hawaii is seriously ill, and the King has returned from his

and the English war steamer Chamcleon There has been an outbreak among the Coolies at Hilo, in which an overseer was seriously wounded.

> OHIO. Action of the Legislature. Columbus, Feb. 25.

When the convention of 17-7 was considering the tenure of the Execut ve Mr. Madison said: "If it be essential to the preservation of liberty that the legislative, executive, and judiciary powers be separate, it is essential to a maintenance of the executive.

In the House of Lords this aft moon at the beginning of the session, Earl Maleushing amounced that Lord Derby, had tendered his resignation to the Queea on account of continual III health, and her Majesty had been pleased to call upon the present Chancellor, the Rt. Hon. Ben Disracii, to form a new Cabinet Earl Russell and others expressed their sympathies for Lord Derby, and hoped that he might recover from his illness and resume his rost, at the head of the minresume his post at the head of the min-In the House of Commons the announcement of the recignation of the Prime Minister was made by Lord Stan-bey, and responded to by Lord Glad-stane, who, with much delicacy and feelng, expressed his sorrow for the cause which compelled the noble Lord to re-gn his high office. The transaction of all business in the louse of Commons was postponed until

All persons charged by the Coroner's jury with complicity in the Clerkeuwell explosion have been committed to stand trial for nurder. Sulliven and Pigstt have been befored in the Richmond prison, and have been call I upon by many influential persons; but all interviews with prisoners are forbidden by the authorities.

Leveny Esh 25-10 P. M. London, Feb. 25-10 P. M. The House of Lords in committee of the hole to-night agreed to a bill renewing ac suspension of the writ of habeas corpus DUBLIN, Feb. 25.

It is reported that Mr. Heron has been retained by the United States Government as counsel to defend General Nugle, whose trial will commence at Sligo on Thursday. Cork, Feb. 25.

The dwelling honse of Mr. Neweuham, a Magistrate, in the suburbs of this city, was ussailed last night by a party of men in disguise. They were repulsed and escaped in the darkness.

#### NEW YORK.

Pacts and Enmors - Public Meeting Called to Support the President Mott enth of the Submoon Association Reliced by the Relice

New York, Feb. 25

in a public school in Jersey City, several children were knocked down and tramteamer lows, from Glasgow, ar-

## NEW JERSEY.

rived to-day.

Resolution Withdrawing the Consent of the State to the Constitutional Amendment Sent to the Senate.

TRENTON, Feb. 25. Governor Ward to-day sent to the Senate the joint resolution withdrawing the censent of New Jersey to the proposed constitutional amendment, arricle fourteen, with his objections.

The Governor urgues the matter at length; says the resolution has no validity; the radification having been already made, no further action can be taken by the Sinte except the matter he negation who the Sinte except the matter be again sub-mitted by Congress. No time was set by Congress for the unification by a sufficient number of States, and therefore New Jerav cannot avail herself of any

ithdraw because of the delay of other rates.
The voto was read, and, by the Constitution, lays over one day.

The bill to repeal the usury law was lost in the House.

# ILLINOIS.

Meeting in Chicago Revolution Adopted Sustaining Impeachment

CHICAGO, Feb. 25. The meeting to-night at Lebrary Hall, a necordance with a eall issued yesteriary, was fully attend J. Speeches were made by several prominent geuttemen of his city. A series of resolutions were depited, among which was the following:

Reselved, That we most hearti'y ratify Interest, that we most mentally rating and indorse the action of the flowe of lepresentatives in impeaching Andrew chuson; that his own lands have furnished chear evidence of his guift, and hat we demand from the Senate as speedy ad prompt action as is consistent with e forms of law and a tair and impartia

#### DEARNE. Resolution Sustaining Congress.

Апсията, Реб. 21. The llouse of Representatives to-day passed a resolution sustaining Congress in impeaching Andrew Johnson by a mict party vote—92 to 33.

HAVANA, Feb. 21. Advices from Mexico state that the Mexican Government has recognized the English and Spanish debts, and that sinking funds have been created for the redemption of the converted bonds.

The revolutionists in Yucatan held possession of the town of Tranal, which was besieged on the 12th. Gen. Alatorre expected the place to capitulate on the 13th. A number of the leading rebels who es-

caped from Lesal in the schooner Oriente were driven ashore by two of Juarcz's gunboats, who gave them battle. The arties escaped to the interior. Mempiris, Feb. 25. Weather warm and rainy. Arkansas cutting out thirty inches to Pine Bluff. Freights fair. Aiver falling. Departed—Emma No. 3, New Orleans; Itelle St. Louis and W. J. Lewis, St. Louis; Des Arc, Vicksburg. In port—Darling, Teanessee, and Cora S. The Guidon broke her cylinder head and returned here for remains.

nd returned here for repairs. NASHVILLE, Feb. 25. The river is rising slowly, with four feet water on Harpeth shoals: weather cloudy and warm. Departed—Tyrone, for Cairo.

charge the powers and date of his office of the Miserables of this bright and cheered the Constitution of the Sense shall exercise those powers and dates until another President of the United States be does to until the disability of the President of the United States be does to until the disability of the President of the United States be does to until the disability of the President of the United States be does to until the disability of the President of the United States be does to until the disability of the President of the President of the United States be does to until the disability of the President of the President of the Sense of this bright and cheered the United States be does to until the disability of the President of the Sense of this bright and cheered the United States be does to until the States of the President of the Sense of this bright and cheered the United States be does to until the States of the States of this bright and cheered the United States be does to until the States of the St

separate, it is essential to a maintenance of the separation that they should be independent of each other." "A dependence of the exec tive on the legislative would render it the executor, as well as the maker of laws; and then, according to the observation of Montesquien, tyrannical laws may be made that they may be executed in a tyrannical manner. There was an analogy between the executive and judiciary departments in several specis. The latter executed the laws in certain cases, as the former did in others. The starces: First, the collective interest and security were much more in the power blooking to the executive than to the pickenry department; secondly, in the indicarry department; secondly, in the edministration of the former much greater latitude is left to opinion and discussion than in the administration of the latter. But if the second consideration proves that it will be more difficult to establish a rule sufficiently precise to retrying the Executive than the judges, and form an objection to the same tenure of effice, both considerations prove that it might be more dangerons to suffer a union between the executive and legislative powers. He conceived it to be absolutely necessary to a well-constituted republic that the two first should be kept distinct and independent of each other."

— Madison Papers, vol. 2, pp. 1126-27.

Again he said: 'Experience had proved a sendency in our government to throw all Again he said: 'Experience had proved a tendency in our government to throw all power into the legislative vortex. The Executives of the States are, in general, little more than ciphers—the Legislatures omaipatent. If no effectual cheek be devised for restraining the instability and cucroachiments of the latter, a revolution of some kind or other would be inevitable. The preservation of republican government, therefore, required some expedicut for the purpose, but required, evidently, at the same time, that in devising it the ganuine principles of that form should be kept in view."—16. 112s. Dr. McClurg was not 'so wedded to republican government as not to be sensible of the tyrannies that had been and may be exercised under that form. It was an essential object with him to make the Executive independence of the three great departments of each other as far as possible, and the responsibility of all to the will of the community, seemed to be generally admitted as the true basis of a wall-central transpossible, and the responsibility of all to the will of the community, seemed to be generally admitted as the true basis of a wall-central transpossible, and the responsibility of all to the will of the community, seemed to be generally admitted as the true basis of a wall-central transpossible, and the responsibility of all to the will of the community, seemed to be generally admitted as the true basis of a wall-central transpossible, and the responsibility of all to the will of the community, seemed to be generally admitted as the true basis of a wall-central transpossible, and the responsibility of all to the will of the community. Again as said. Experience and proved a tendency in our government to throw all power into the legislative vortex. The Executives of the States are, in general, little more than ciphers—the Legislatures omnipotent. If no effectual cheek be de-10. 1129. An independence of the three great departments of each other as far as possible, and the responsibility of all to the will of the community, seemed to be generally admitted as the true basis of a well-constructed government.—I. note.

The constitution of the Executive being under consideration. Mr. Gaugement.

under consideration, Mr. Gonverneur Morris said: "Le legislature will contin-ually seek to aggrandize and perpetuate hemselves, and will seize those critical moments produced by war, in axion, or conculsion for that purpose. It is necessary, then, that the Executive Magistrate should be the guardian of the people, was of the lower charges arises because the concentration. even of the lower classes, against legisla-tive tyranny; against the great and weal-thy, who, in the course of thiags, will nec-New York, Feb. 25

A formal call for the Dem cratic Natical C avertion, as agreed upon at Washington, will appear to-morrow signed by all the mem'ers of the committee.

A call for a jubic meeting foliusate the legislative, extentive, and jubic any powers should be separately exercised, it is equally so that they be independently exercised. There is the same, and persuably be held early in March.

The roll call of the Johnson Association, whose rooms are at No. 20 1. It was a containing about 1. I names, was The roll call of the Johnson Association, whose rooms are at No. 20 h. It was, containing about 140 names, was seed a resolution in favor of the impeachment of Andrew Johnson and of supporting Congress.

Philadeling were called for rearry all the wards in the city to consider the impeachment question. The Reysting Club, the largest Democratic organization in the State has a learner of the Executive Steamer James Mire expended a boiler in the lay to day. No one fixed this part of the provided a boiler in the lay to day. No one injured.

risgand, "he can do no criminal act without conditions, who may be punished. In case he should be re-elected, that will be a sufficient proof of his innocence. Besides, who is to impeach? Is the impeachment to suspend his functions? It it is rot, the mischief will go on. It it is, the impeachment will be nearly equivalent to a displacement, and will render the Executive dependent on those who are to impeach. — Ib. 1151. Afterward Mr. Morris admitted "corruption and some few ris admitted "corruption and some few other offenses to be such as ought to be impeachable, but shought the eases ought to be enumerated and defined." Air. Madisou thought "the limitation of the Mudisou thought "the limitation of the period of his service was not a sufficient security."—1b. 1155. Mr. Pinckney "did not see the necessity of impeachments. He was sure they ought not to issue from the legislature, who would, in that case, hold them as a rod over the Executive, and by that means effectually destroy his independence. His revisionary nower in the tichner would be very departments of government should be separate and independent; that the executive and judiciary should be so as well as the legislative; that the executive should be so equally with the judiciary. Would this be the case if the Executive should be impeachable? It had been said that the judiciary would be impeachable. But it is should have oeen remembered, at the same time, that the judiciary hold their places not for a limited time, but during pood behavior. It is necessary, therefore, that a form should be established for trying misbehavior. Was the Executive to hold his place during good behavior? The Executive was to hold his place for a limited time, like the members of the Legislature. Eke them, particularly the Senate, whose against the same term of six years, he would periodically be tried for his behavior by his elders, who would continue or discontinue him in trust according to the manner in which he had discharged it. Like them, therefore, he ought to be subject to no intermediate trial of impeachment. "Under no circumstances ought he to be impeachable by the Legislature. Tuis would be destructive of his independence, and of the principles of the Constitution. He rehed on the vigor of the Executive as a great security for the public liberties." It. Randolph admitted "the necessity of proceeding with a cautious hand, and of excluding as much as possible the influence of the Legislature from the business." parlments of government should be excluding as much as possible the influ-cace of the Legislature from the business." — Ib., 1150-7-8. The convention decided that there should be power to impeach.

that there should be power to impeach. The clause relating to the Executive leing again under consideration, Mr. Gouverneur Morris said: "When a strong personal interest happens to be opposed to the general interest, the Legislature cannot be too much distrusted. In all public bodies there are two parties. The Executive will necessarily be more connected with one than with the other. There will be a personal interest, therefore, ou one of the parties to oppose, as well as ou the other to support him. Much him been said of the intrigues that will be practiced by the Executive to get into other, Nothing had been said, on the other side, of the intrigues to get him out other side, of the intrigues to get him out of office. Some leader of a party will always covet his seat, will perplex his administration, will cahal with the Legislature, till he succeeds in supplanting him."

-Ib. 1104. -11. 1194.
Upon the resolutions referred by the Couvention to the committee of detail, the committee reported (in art. 4, sec. 6) that "the House of Representatives shall have the sole power of impeachment;" and (art. 10, sec. 2) that the Fresilent "shall be removed from his office on impeachment by the House of Representatives, and conviction in the Supreme Court of treason, bribery, or corruption. In case of his removal as aforesaid—death, resignation, or disability to dis-

a motion to postpone the clause was ecd to nem. con.
Afterwards a committee, to whom the riol nisdemeanors against the State.

7. 1618. A terwards the word 'Scate' was trick cut, and the words "United States' inserted. (Ib. 1530.) The latter words (against the United States) were,

the constitution:

The President, Vice President, and all civil officers of the United States shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery, or removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeasors.

Mr Rutledy and Mr. Gouvernear Morris moved in cain that persons impeached be suspended from their offices until they be tried and acquitted. Mr. Madison and: "The President is made too dependent already on the Legislature by the

in others. He said, in acts which were to affect them and their constituents precisely alike, confidence was due; on others, jealousy was warranted. In the appointment to great offices, where the Legislature might feel many motives not made improperly defendant. He wo prefer the Suproce Court for the run in reachments or rather a tional which that is all form a past (1729.) Mr. Gouver or Morriswan and a dependence of the Executive call Mr. Pinckney disapproved ag the Schate the court resident too dependent m, and under the influence of heat and clion throw him out of ofice. (1b. in favor of giving the the Senate the sole power to try all impeachments. A motion of Mr Gouverneur Morris to insert the words, "and every member shall be on having been agreed to. (15, 15) arrangement of the articles arred on re-

ported, as part of their plan, what is now found in article 1, sections 6 and 7, of the . The Senate shall have the sole power rmation. When the President of the ited States is tried, the Chief Justice

hall preside. And no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two kirds of the members present.

7. Judgment, in cases of impeachment. shall not extend farther than to remo from office, and disqualification to he and erjoy any office of honor, trust, profit under the United States; but t ble and subject to indictment, trial, jud ment, and punishment, according to la The views of the framers of the Constitution sustain these conclusions: 1. The consistently with the Constitution, the is no power to impeach merely for st acts as a majority of the House of R recentatives may regard as mal-admit tration; that impeachment can only for treason, bribery, or some other had crime or misdemeanor. That consistently with the Constitution, neither House of Congress, nor the two Houses concurring can, in the interval between impeachmen and conviction, sespend from his of ee a person impeached; that any resolution or act for such suspension of the President of the United States, whether of one House or the two Houses of Congress, would be proceeding not to suppor, bu' to subve that Constitution which the Press and bound y his outh to preserve, protect and defend to the best of his ability. That on impeachment of the Prode the Senate is to try, the Chief Justice preside, and the Senators sitting for the purpose at to be on oath, and on sar cach are to say whether the President unity of not guilty of the crimes or mis-meanors charged against him: and, t, but there can be no conviction without the concurrence of two-thirds of the mem-ers present; and the judgment, in case if conviction, cannot extend further than or removal from office, and disqualifica-tion to hold and enjoy office under the Lited States.

lay night the Camanche l'andango Hall, was the scene of a most hellish and bloody letd. Private George Gray, Company 'D' 26th Regiment U. S. Infantry, on overhearing a negro cavalryman giving too much praise, as he thought, to that arm of the scrvice, took up the defense, in tayor of the iufantry service. After a tew rather bard expressions had been exchanged between them, the negro left the Hall, but afterwards returned with his carine and sword, and without giving any varuing to private Gray, he deliberately ook aim and shot him through the heart. The ball passed entirely through his body nd through the arm of a negro woman in ttendance. Private Gray fell dead on the pot. The negro assassin is double iron-d and closely guarded. A board of officers has been ordered to investigate the affair. A more delibearte and cold blooded nurder has not been committed on this border.—Morriseille, (Texas) Ranchero,

In England, it is announced that a new machine for making iron and steel chains and cables by unskilled labor attracts some attention. It is said that cables of any size can be made with facility in a ship huilder's own yard, with great saving of both labor and fuel. Excellent horsshoe nails, made by steam machinery instead of hand labor are new wise served. stead of hand labor, are now also supplied in England.

# MARRIED.

On Thursday evening, Feb. 20th, at the fifthe bride's father, William F. G. Shar Srooklyn, N. Y., by the Rev. W. Pupe Yie Forty-second-street Baptist Church, Sule of Covington, Ky., William H. A. Lonsville, Ky., 15 J. Ella Cage, for otherwise the term then proposed for the Ex-cutive. Afterwards the term was made four years.

Is a "sace did with tyre we heman being in willing to end to when the means of certain, hate and and primal traces can be collided of respectively. The Dyste, "chashis fate in bis own han". If he chooses to banish forever the deorder that racks his body and disturbs the mind with nameless horrors, he has unity to step to the necessifung store and procure a supply of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.

Nophace of Dy peptia has everye, resided he al. fat we ton a and anti-tious operation of topotent vegetable specific. It literally regeneral, a the lethargle stomach; rouses into healthy action the dormant ver; puts to light the discipling the dormant ver; puts to light the disciplination.

INFECTED PLOOD. When the blood has been deter orate by mercing or other mineral medicin a, RADWAY'S RECULATION FILE. w.l. prove an admirable correctiva. They act through the stomach and liver upon the animal fluids, at once regulating and strenghten-ing those organs, and purifying the ele-ments of life which they eliminate.

ly attended to, quickly assume a canoni. form, especially Neuralgia, Nerve-ache, and other painful nervous maladies, and no ordinary medicines will be of any avail. Lut to meet this contingency, Dr. TURN-ER'S TIC-DOULOUREUN, or UNIVER-SAL NEURALGIA PILL, is the TREE ANT DOTE for these complaints, as it fortifies the NERVE-FLUID. Apothecaries have t. Principal depot, 12 TREMONT ST., LOSTON, MASS. Price, \$1 per package;

by mai', two po tage stamps extra. tc25 eou3 A CHEAP ENGINE AND BOILER. A small steam engine and boiler, all omplete and in good order, will be sold

at a bargain. Apply to
J. H. ALMOND, 'Jonroal' Olica. The greatest bargains in this city, men's and boys' fine clothing an I furishing goods, can be had at the Masonic emple Clothing and Furnishing-store, orner of Fourth and Jefferson streets, as bey are selling their entire stock at New York cost. Go one, go all, and examine

jall dif "Great Clothing Hots:"-J. M. Arm trong now occupies his fine store 132 lain street below Fourth.

their stock and satisfy yourselves.

# AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION MOTICE BY GARTRELL & MOORE, N. 1sT, n ribwo teer, M. n and F. stassa. MFGCUAR SALE DAYS TUF-PAYS AND F. L. AYS 1 \* 2 A. M.

BALES TO-DAY. THREE DAYS' AUCTION SALES THOS. ANDERSON & CO.

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, HATS, BOOTS, AND SHOES.

ON Welresten, 20th February, at 1 A.M. welresten, 20th February, at 1. A.M. welresten, 20th February, at 1. A.M. welresten, 20th February, at 1. A.M., well-stender, 20th February, at 1. A.M., well-stender, 20th February, at 1. A.M., well-stender, 1. A.

All IM a little little of Rendy m d C in , for h go ds, a will case Soft has a. Terms cash. THOS. AND ME ON & C D., I il ev J. D. Wright.

ON Wednesday Morning, Feb. 26 all o'cot all all Borns, N o'Thin the teast sie to tween Man and Market screets with selling a see.

Terms post vely ash.

J. D. WEIGHT.

As oneer.

EYS. G. HEWRY & CO. ,000 cases and cartoons of Spring Goods at Auction. SPECIAL TWO DAYS' SALE,

Wednesday and Thursday F.b. 2 and 7, embrace g a g Tivar sty me good; Whreb's, Massey, and Chilren's S. Loys; What Survey, and Chilren's S. Loys; Mad Youths Wen. Extra E g was and Boots. B. G. HENRY & CO., BY TUCK & WOMACK, Auction & Commission Merchants,

ON Wednesday Morning, l'eb. 26, Manufactured Tobacco, bord, or tax 1 and, embracing a fill a Ke tin ky, his sonri, and Virginia br. 150,000 Cigars,

75 cases Snuff, p chages. We not the endate non-of-dealers to the same. If A. KENEANIER, Same. FUTURE SALES. DY HAYES & MCNETT. IE LAIGIS' EXTRA PINE GOLD WATCH Iramond set and nickel movement), a large an

ON Thurs lay Morning, P.b. 27, at 10 m'lock at our A large of 110 a street, the at Jeffers in, we will all the Section of the control of the

BY S. P. WHALEY, MillinoryGoods THE STOCK OF MRS. J. A. BEATTIE TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION FOR CASH. ally invited to attend the sale, as the good be put up in liberal lots.
S. P. WHALEY, Auctioneer.

BY S. P. WHALEY, E and ST Fifth street.

EXAM FEET OF GROUND WITH MODELEN INFRIENCE SECOND STREET BESIDEN 'S:

SECOND STREET BESIDEN 'S:

ALSO VACANT LOT OF 5 X300 FEET D

TO A 20-FOOT ALLEY!

AT ATTATION.

AT ATTATION.

AT ALTONOMY.

AT ALTONOMY.

I less, at 2 o'clock, 1 will sell, on the premises, 1 limited on the east side of escond altreet, between college and Breckinridge streets. No ind, one of the best Family Residences in the city, asso one of the best Family Residences in the city, asso one of the best Family Residences in the city, asso one of the best Family Residences in the city. Family desired and low will be sood first. Take one of the city of the city of the city. Parties desirous of looking at the premises intricts to the day of sale can do so. previous to the day of sale can do so.
This at sale.

8. P. WHALEY... BY S. P. WHALEY,

ACRES OF I AND, WITH IMPROVEMENTS in the Louisville and Nashville R. R., haif a nile from Iluber's Station, one mile from

AT AUCTION. dence Levi and the balance of A No. 1 traber. The work first of the parents of th

#### SPECIAL NOTICES!

TRY THE PATENT LAUNDRY BLUEING BAG.

A Cough, a Cold, or a Sore Throat Irritation of the Lungs, a Permanent

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, Singers and Public Speakers use them to OBTAIN Only "BROWN S BROW HEAL TROOMER," and de nut take a y of h h I were a that may be offered. Sould averywhere,

# TO THE LADIES,

For Only One Dollar We are Ing S. . 2, Dry v d.Pincy Goods of every d. rpron. also e. 11 \* . F instance, de. 1 \* . F instance, de.

BATCHELOR'S MAIR DYE. This splend d Har Dye is t e best in the world; conly t ar perfect Dy; harm ess, r liable,

No. le Lund , reel, New York. MARRIAGE AND CELIBACY.

SOOTHING SYRUP.

FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOT 6 SYRUP," e outside wrapper. All others are base indiaby Drugg to through n to world. Price only 35 cents per Borla.

0771 ps. 215 Fulion street, New York; 265 High Helborn, London, England; 11 St. Paul Streel, Montreal, Causda

# AMUSEMENTS.

LOUISVILLE THEATRE. Tor'n hi of the grad Tag Laa LUWIN FORREST.

ON Wednesday akispear Tra 'ym' Offiello. Mr. Ele Frest. 125, Mr. Barton H. L. Beatemons. Mr. Barton H. L. Beatemons.

WEISIGER BALL.

THE WONDERFUL HERNANDEZ TROUPE

Southern Orphan Children THUBSDAY EVENING, FER. 29, 1868,

find f ra m. ed number of Nyhta. WEISIGER HALL. Commencing Monday, March 2, 1868, DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S ORIGINAL

New Urleans Minstrels! 20 PERFORMERS. of y lr period 1 b telegrand the Prople as the Store of the Prople as the Store of the Travel-

MEDICAL.

# DR. GEOGHEGAN'S

Blood Purifier

Ever offered to the Public.

A Recipe accompanies each Bottle.

A great many Physicians ar program; it. READ THE FOLLOWING CERTIFIC PRINCETON, KY., Jan. 1, 1988. The Godfren Land Land Compound Crimic to Hydrop 1: manufactured by 100, as 1 and 100? I and I ave no builtains in may to that its offering to many 1 and 11 have over the compound of the compou

ariva ed bood Pur ier. J. B. WILDER & Co., General Agents, LOUISVILLE, KY.

THE SAME OLD HOUSE.

PIMES are hard and money scarce,

大学 大学

POTOMAC SHAD, First of the Seasen.

AT WALKER'S EXCHANGE.

From second edition o' yester ay. MR. STEVENS'S SPEECH CONCLUDED.

This is denied by the General, and a question of veracity, rather angrily discussed, has arisen between them, and gentlemen seem to consider that that question is one of importance to the public. In this they are mistaken. Which is the man of truth and which is the man of falsehood is of no more public importance than if it occurred between two obscure individuals. If Andrew Johnson tells the truth, then he is guilty of high official misdemeanor, for he arows his efficial misdemeanor, for he arows his eftells the truth, then he is guilty of high official misdemeanor, for he avows his effort to prevent the execution of the laws. If the General commanding tells the truth, then the President is guilty of a high misdemeanor, for he declares something of the President denying only his own complicity. No argument can make this point plainer than the statement of the culprit. If either he or the General told the truth, then he committed wilful perjury, by refusing to take eare that the laws should be duly executed.

To show the animus and guilty knowledge with which this was violated we have only to turn to the proceedings of the

edge with which this was violated we have only to turn to the proceedings of the Senate notifying him of his illegal and void conduct, and then to consider that he since persevered in attempting to enforce it, and to show his utter disregard of the we of his country we have only to tur to his last annual message, in which he proclaimed to the public that the laws o Congress are unconstitutional and not binding on the people. Who, after this, can say that such a man is fit to occupy the Executive chair, whose duty it is to windicate obedience and see that these

very laws are saithfully obeyed?
Then the great beauty of the remedy and preventive process is clearly demonstrated. He is dull and blind who cannot ace its necessity and the beneficent re-sults and purposes of the trial by im-peachment. By the 6th section of the act referred to it is provided that every removal, appointment, or employment made or exercised contrary to the provisions of this act or that making, sealing, con-tereigning, or issuing of any commission or letter of authority for or in respect to any such authority or appointment, shall be deemed and is here y declared to be a high wisdemeanor, and upon trial and conviction thereof shall be punished by a ine not exceeding ten thousand dollars o by imprisonment not exceeding five years or both, said punishments at the discre-

Now, Andrew Johnson, on the 21st day of February, 1805, issued his commission or letter of anthority to Lorenzo Thomas, appointing him Secretary of War ad interim, and commanding him to take possession of the Department of War, and to eject the incumbent, E. M. Stanton, then in lawful possession of said office. Here if this act stood alone, would be an unde-tia le official misdemeanor; not only a misdemeanor per se, but declared to be so by the act itself, and the party made indectable and purishable in a criminal proceeding. If Andrew Johnson escapes with bare removal from office, if he be

with bare removal from office, if he be not fined and incarcerated in the penilentiary afterwards, under criminal proco dings, he may thank the weakness of 
Corgress, and not his own innocence.

We shall propose to prove on the trial 
that Andrew Johnson was guilty of misprison and of bribery by offering to General Grant, if he would unite with him in 
his lawless violance to assume in his his lawless violence, to assume in his stead the penalties and to endure the imprisonment prescribed. By the laws britery is one of the offenses especially enumerated for which the President may be impeached and removed from office. By the Constitution, article second, section second, the President has the power to nominate and by and with the power to nominate and by and wit the advice and consent of the Senate expoint all officers of the United Stat whose appointments are not therein oth-erwise provided for and which shall be established by law, and to fill all vacancies that may happen during the re-cess of the Senate, granting commissions which shall expire at the end of the next

Nowhere, cither in the Constitution or by etatute, has the President power to create a vacancy during the recess of the Senate and fill it without the advice and consent of the Senate, and yet on the 21st day of February, 1-68, while the Senate was in session, he notified the head of the Here is a plain recorded vio-Constitution and laws, which, est and intelligent man give his vote for impeachment. The President had persevered in his lawless course through a long

of America were conquered and had laid down their arms and surrendered their cown their arms and surrendered their territory to the victorions Union Government, the final disposition of the conquered country belonged to Congress alone according to every principle of the law of nations. Neither the Executive nor the Judiciary had any right to use force, except as was necessary to control it by military or until the sovereign power of the nation had provided it with civil of the nation had provided it with civil administration. No power but Congress had any right to say whether they should be admitted to the Union as States and entitled to the privileges of the Constitution of the United States, and yet Andrew Johnson, with unblushing hardthood, undertook to rule them by his own pawer alone, to lead them into full communion with the Union, direct them what governments to enact, and what constitutions to adopt, and send representatives to Congress according to his instructions.

When admonished by an express act of Congress more than once, repeatedly has he disregarded the warning and continued his lawless nempations. He since has been known to have obstructed the reestablishment of those governments by the anthority of Congress, and has ad-vised the inhabitants to resist the legisla-tion in Congress. In my judgment with regard to that transaction, it was a highbanded neurpation of power which long ago onght to have brought him to im-peachment and trial, and to have removed him from his position of great mischief. He has been lucky in thus far escaping, through false logic and false law. His then acts, which will on the trial be shown to be atroctous, are open evidences of his wicked determination to subvert the laws of his country.

the laws of his country.

I trust, when all come to vote on this question, we shall remember that, although it is the duty of the President to dience to the laws and the Constitution. His oath is to obey the Constitution, and our duty to compel him to do it all. A tremendons obligation, heavier than was ever assumed by mortal rulers. We are ever assumed by mortal rulers. We are to protect, not to destroy, the liberty and happiness of a mighty people, and take care that they progress in civilization, and defend them against every kind of tyran-

As we deal with the first great political malefactor, so will be the result of our cfforts to perpetuate the happiness and good government of the human race. The God of our fathers, who inspired them with the thought of universal freedom, will hold us responsible for the noble constinution which they projected and expected us to carry out. This is not to be the temporary triumph of a political party, but is to endure in its consequence until this whole continent shall be filled with a free and nutrammelled people, or shall be a nest of shrinking, cowardly

The reading of the speech was concluded at two minutes before five o'clock when the House smid great, but suppressed excitement, proceeded to vote on the resolution as follows:

Intion as follows:

Resolved, That Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, be impeached of high crimes and misdemeanors.

During the vote excusses were made for the absence of Messrs Robinson, Benjamin, Washburn, Williams, Van Horn, of Ill., Trimble, of Tean., Donnelly, Konta, Pomeroy, Hayward and Shellaberger.

The Speaker stated that he could not consent that his constituents should be silent on so grave an occosion, therefore as a member of the House, he voted aye.

Yeas—Messrs, Allison, Ames, Andergo, Arnell, Ashley, of Nevada, Ashly, of Ohio; Baily, Baker, Baldwin, Bonner,

Beaman, Beatty, Benton, Bingham, Blair, dy of all records, books, and papers aport plicable to the vacancy caused by re-Blair, Boutwell, Brownwell, Brownwell, taining to the said department. other existing legislation through which it was bestowed upon the Executive. The receptition of the power by this act is therefore as complete as a recognition under the Constitution, for there was no

with the advice and consent of the Senate, and any person who shall becafter be appointed to any such office and shall become duly qualified to not therein, is and shall be entitled to hold office until a successor shall have been in like manner appointed and duly qualified, exp pt as brein otherwise provided; Provided, that the Secretary of State, of the Treasury, of War, of the Navy, of the Intrior, the Postmaster General and the Attorney General shall hold their offices respectively for and during the term of the President by whom they may have been apdent by whom they may have been ap-pointed and for one month thereafter, sub-

holding a civil office, to which he has been or may be appointed by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall hold such office until a successor shall have been in like manner appointed. It purports to take from the Executive during the fixed time established for the tenure of office the independent power of removal, and to require for such removal the concurrent action of the Presilent and the Senate. The proviso that follows proceeds to fix the term of office of the several heads of departments, whose tenproceeds to he the term of office of the several heads of departments, whose ten-ure of office never had been defined be-fore, by providing that they shall hold their offices respectively for and during the term of the President by whom they may have been appointed and one month thereafter, subject to removal by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Thus as to these enumerated officers, the proviso to take from the President the power of removal, except with the advice and consent of the Senate. By its terms, however, before he can be deprived of the power to displace them, it must appear that he himself has appointed them; it is only in that case that they have any teu-ure of office, or any independent right to retain them during the term of the President and one month thereafter the ces-sation of his official functions. The pro-viso therefore gives no tenure of office to any one of these officers who have been appointed by the President beyond one month atter the accession of his su

In the case of Mr. Stanton, the only appointment under which he held the office of Secretary of War was that conferred upon him by my immediate predecessor, with the advice and consent of the Senate. He has ucver held from me any appointment as the head of the War Department. Whatever right he had to hold the office was derived from that original appointment and my own sufferance. That the ment and my own sufferance. That the law was not intended to protect such an incumbent of the War Department by taking from the President the power to remove him, in my judgment, is perfectly clear, and the law itself admits of no other construction. We find in all that portion of the first section which precedes the provise that as to civil officers generally the President is deprived of the power of removal, and it is y ain that if there had been no provise that nower would just as ments; but, for reasons which were no could be satisfactory to Congress, these principal efficers were specially provided for.

As to the express and only requirement that the President, who has appointed them, shall not without the advice and consent of the Senate remove them from then snows that wante in one part of the section provision is made for officers gen-erally, in another clause there is a class of officers designated by their official litless who are exempted from the general terms of the law, and in reference to whom a

clear distinction is made.

as to the general power of removal limited in the first clause of the section, this distinction is that as to such of these enumerated officers as hold office under the appointment of the President. The power of removal can only be exercised by him with the consent of the Senate, while as to those who have not been appointed by him, there is no like denial of his power to displace them. It would be a violation of the plain meaning of this enactment to place Mr. Stanton upon this footing as these heads of Departments who have been appointed by myself.

As to him, this law gives him no tennre of office. The members of my Cabinet, who have been appointed by him, are, by this act, entitled to hold for one month after the term of my office shall cease; but

his act, entitled to hold for one month at-er the term of my office shall cease; but dr. Stanton could not, against the wishes f my successor, hold a moment thereaf-er. If he were permitted by that succes-or to hold for the lirst two weeks, would

that successor have no power to remove him? But the power of my successor over him would be no greater than my cwn. If my successor would have the power to remove Mr. Stanton, after pernitting him to remain a period of two weeks, because he was not appointed by him but by his predecessor, I, who have olerated Mr. Stanton more than two years, certainly have the same right to remove him upon the same ground, namely, that

he was not appointed by me but by my predecessor.
Under this construction of the tenurcof-office act I have never doubted my power to remove him. Whether the act was constitutional or not it was always my opinion that it did not secure him from removal. I was aware, however, that there were doubts as to the construction of the law, and from the first deemed it desirable that at the earliest possible moment these doubts should be settled and the true construction of the act fixed by a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States. My order of suspension in Angust last was intended to place the case in such a position as would make a resort to a judicial decision both necessary and proper. My understanding and wishes, however, under that order of suspension, were frustrated, and the late order for Mr. Stanton's removal was a further step toward the accomplishment of that A mass meeting in support of the President is called by the Audrew Johnson Club at the City Hall to-morrow after-Rumors have been afloat to-day of mar-tial law in this city, raising of troops, etc., but they are all canards. The excitement over the news from Washington, bowever, is very great, and one call for men to pre-vent any revolution on the part of Con-gress has received quite a number of signatures. step toward the accomplishment of that

step toward the accomplishment of that purpose.

I repeat that my own convictions as to the true construction of the law, and as to its constitutionality, were well settled, and were sustained by every member of my Cabinet, including Mr. Stanton himself. Upon the question of constitutionality, each one in turn deliberately advised me that the tenure of-office act was unconstitutional. Upon the question whether, as to those members who were appointed by my predecessor, that act took from me the power to remove them, every one of these members emphatically, in the presence of the others sitting in Fare \$3 50, Including Meals & Stale-room a the presence of the others sitting in abinet, asserted that they did not committee the provisions of the act, and it as no protection to them. No one dis ood them all to acquiesce in its cor

ctness.
In a matter of such grave consequence was not disposed to rest upon my own upinious, though fortified by my constitutional advisers. I have therefore sought to bring the question at an early a day as possible before the Supreme Court of the United States for final and authorative design. In approximative designs are represented as a purchased to the control of the Control tive decision. In respect to so much f the reason as relates to the delegation f an officer to act as Secretary of War d interim, I have only to say I have ex-reised this power under the provisions f the first section of the act of l'ebrnary 13th, 1715, which, so far as they are apTELECRAPHIC NEWS.

EVENING DISPATCHES.

The legislation upon the subject of ad interim appointments in the Executive departments stands, as to the War Office,

as follows:

The section of the act of the 7th of Auglst, 1789, made no provision for a vucancy in the very case of a removal of the head of the War Department, and upow such a vacancy gives the charge and custody of the records, books, and papers to the chief clerk.

Next by the act of the 8th of May, 1782,

Certainly there is no express repeal by the act of 1863 of the act of 1735. The repeal, it there is any, is by implication, and can only be admitted so far as there

is a clear inconsistency between the two acts. The act of 1795 is inconsistent with that of 1803 as to a vacancy occasioned

y death, resignation, absence, or sick-ess, but not at all inconsistent as to a va-

ancy caused by removal.

It is assuredly proper that the President hould have the same power to fill tempo-

rarily a vacancy occasioned by removal

s he has to supply a place made vacant y death or expiration of a term. If for instance the incumbent of an flice should be found wholly unfit to exe-

ute its functions, and the public service hould require his immediate expulsion, remedy should exist and be at once ap-

, and time be allowed the Presiden

plied, and time be allowed the President to select and appoint a successor, as is permitted bim in case of vacancy caused by death or the termination of an official term. The necessity, therefore, for an ad interim appointment is just as great, and, indeed, may be greater in cases of removal than in others before. It may be held, therefore, that the power given by the act of 1795, in cases of removal, is abrogated by succeeding legislation. An express repeal ought to appear. So wholescene a power should certainly not be taken away by loose implication.

It may be, however, that in this, as in other cases of implied repeal, doubts may arise. It is confessedly one of the subtle and debatable questions which arise in the reconstruction of statutes. If, upon such a

construction of statutes. If, upon such a puestion I have fallen into an erroneous onstruction, I submit whether it would be characterized a violation of official buty and of laws. I have deemed it prop-

which I have based my action.

Although I have been advised by every member of my Cabinet that the entire Tenure-of-office act is unconstitutional, and therefore void, and although I have

expressly concurred in that opinion, in he veto message which I had the honor

the veto message which I had the honor to submit to Congress when I returned the bill for consideration, I have refrained from making a removal of any officer contrary to the provisions of the law, and have only exercised that power in the

I have endeavored to proceed with th

greatest circumspection, and have acted only in an extreme and exceptional case, carefully following the course which I have marked out for myself as a general rule, faithfully to execute all laws though

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 2t.

STEAMBOATS.

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New York, Feb. 24.

Relations on public affairs.

hich I have based my action.

WASHINGTON. The Clerk of the House Bruds the Im peachment Resolution in the Senate-It is Received in Silence-Supreme Court

Washington, Feb. 25. ection s, it is provided that in ease of a acaney occasioned by death, absence om the seat of government, or sickness f the head of the War Department the At half-past 12 o'clock the Clerk of the House appeared in the Senate and read the resolution of impeachment passed yesterday by the House. The notification was received in silence and without comment. As yet no action has been taken. In the Supreme Court yesterday, No. 102, United States vs. Cook, on certificate of division of onlying hetween the judges. President may authorize a person to perform the duties of the office until a successor is appointed or the disability removed. The act, it will be observed, does not provide for the case of a vacaucyof division of opinion between the judges of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of Ohio, Mu Justice Swayne delivered the opinion of aused by removal.

Then by the first section of the act of February 13, 1795, it is provided that in ase of any vacancy the President may case of any vacancy the President may appoint a person to perform the duties while the vacancy exists. These acts are followed by that of the 20th of February, 1543, by the first section of which provision is again made for a vacancy caused by death, resignation, absence from the seat of government, or sicknes of the bead of any Executive department, and upon the occurrence of such a vacancy power is given to the President to authorize the head of any other Executive department. the Court, answering the first and third questions, certified in the affirmative, and the second that the indictment is sufficient, and declining to answer the fourth quesion, no such question arising upon the

is given to the President to authorize the head of any other Executive department or other officer in either of said departments, whose appointment is vested in the President at his discretion, to perform the duties of the said respective officers until a successor be appointed or such absence or inability by sickness shall cease, provided that no one vacancy shall be supplied in the manner aforesaid for a longer region than six months. St. Petensburg, Feb. 23. the Imperial squadron on duty in the waters of the Grecian Archipelago, actdemanded from the Grand Vizier of the Porte an explicit explanation of the auplied in the manneraforesaid for a longer period than six months.

This law, with some modification, re-enacts the net of 1797, and provides, as did that act, for the event of vacancies to be filled; but the act of 1792 makes no provision for a vacaney occasioned by re-moval. It has reference altogether to va-cancies arising from other causes. Ac-cording to my construction of the act of 1863, while it impliedly repeals the act of 1792, regulating the vacancies therein thenticity of a report prevailing in Tur-key and published in a late issue of the Levant Herald, in Constantinople, to the effect that vessels of the Imperial Russian Reathand offered material aid and Russian fleet had offered material aid and comfort to the insurgents and Christian revolutionists in Candia. The government of the Porte replied that the Sultan's Cabinet is in possession of late oficial reports from the Turkish Admiral serving off Candia, and that the does ments contain no such charge against the Russian officers or sailors as that referred to in the dispatch received from the reports. 1863, while it impliedly repeals the act of 1792, regulating the vacancies therein described, it has no bearing whatever on so much of the act of 1795 as applies to vacancies caused by removal. The act of 1765, therefore, furnishes the rule for a vacancy occasioned by removal—one of the vacancies expressly referred to in the act of August 7, 1789, creating the Department of War.

Certainly there is no express repeal by to in the dispatch received from the rep statements as matters of fact.

The Rebels Defended in Yuenian-Presi

dent Cabrul Flees to Venezuela - Prevalence of (holern. NEW YORK, Feb. 25.

Telegrams by the Gulf cable contain ows from Mexico, St. Thomas, St. Croix, St. Domingo, and Cuba.

Another battle has been fought in Yucatan, in which the rebeis were defeated.

The people of St. Croix were auxious for annexation to the United States, and a revolution was threatened if they failed to attain their object. An editor had been arrested for virenlating a petition for

arrested for circulating a petition for The Monorgahela is to be launched again on the first.

The Rio Janeiro mail steamer Merrinac was overdue.

President Cabral, of St. Domingo, had
led to Venezuela with his cabinet, and
he southern forces had entered the capi-

Thirty deaths a day were caused by cholera in St. Domingo City.

BRITISH AMERICA.

Lutest from (anada and Nova Scotia, Оттама, Гез. 21.

The official Gazette contains the permaneut appointment of Sir S. F. Bellan and General Doyle as Lieutenaut-Governors of Quebec and Nova Scotia. OAKVILLE, Canada, Feb. 21.

A fire last night destroyed the store of as. Arnett and three adjoining buildings. MONTREAL, Feb. 21. At a meeting of the shareholders of the

Merchants' bank an indenture of amalga-mation with the Commercial, under the name of the Merchants' Bunk of Canada, was unanimously adopted. HALIFAX, Feb. 21. The debate on the resolutions to repeal he contederation was concluded to-day. An address to the Queen embodying the esolutions was sent to the Lieutenant-

overnor, asking him to submit the same was totally consumed by fire yesterday. Quebec, Feb. 24.

The first session of the Quebec Parliament since the Confederation was prorogued to-day.

Wishy Washy Builtaior of Dick Orcis-by Built Whisay and Patriothen-Ex-phosion of Gas.

Desmonses, Iowa, Feb. 25. The following dispatch was sent to the Schators and Representatives of Iowa in Congress to-day:

The State of Iowa stands by her repre-

rale, faithfully to execute all laws though passed over my objections.

On the score of constitutionality in the present instance I have appealed or sought to appeal to that final arbiter fixed by the Constitution for the determination of all such questions. To this course I have been impelled by the solemn obligations which rest upon me to sustain inviolate the powers of the high office compileted to my houls. entatives in Congress in opposition to espotism and the usurpation of a higher flicial. She will give her strength to uppress anarchy and maintain the law. olate the powers of the high office com-mitted to my bands.

Whatever be the consequence, merely pessional to myself, I could not allow them to prevents public duty so clear to my own mind and so imperative. If what waspossible had been certain, if I had been fully advised when I removed Mr. Stanton, that in thus defending the trust No sympathizer with treason, however elevated his position, can trifle with the rights of a free people. A hundred thousand Iowans are ready to maintain the integrity of the Union, the Coustitution, and the laws. [Signed]

SAMUEL MERRILL, Governor.

vas sure to follow, I could not have hes Actuated by public considerations of the highest character, I carnestly protest against the resolution of the Senate which charges me in what I have done with a violation of the Constitution and laws of the United States

ANDREW JOHNSON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 22, 1868. RICHMOND, VA., Feb. 24.

Notwithstauding the snow and rain to

Notwithstauding the snow and rain to-day, the sidewalks in the vicinity of the newspaper offices were erowded with per-sons waiting for and discussing the news from Washington.

In the Circuit Court to-day, in a suit for a draft drawn here on a New Orleans house while that city was in possession of the Federal troops, the Judge decided that a contract made when parties reside in cities occupied by different armies in time of war were null and void. TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 2t.

Both Houses adopted, by a party vote, a resolution of sympathy with the President, and directing the preparation of resolutions by the Committee on Eederal of war were null and void.

Indians Attack Fort Laneaster-Dead Bulles Found.

St. Lotis, Feb. 25.

The It publican has a letter from Leesburg, New Mexico, giving a report that some twelve hundred Indians had attacked Fort Laneaster and obtained possession of the quarters, but they were subsequently driven off. The casualties are not stated.

ateu. The bodies of five Americans had been ound in the bed of the Concha, supposed to have been killed by Indians. Tass Meeting at St. Louis-Bemocratic State Convention.

The Democracy of St. Louis are taking measures for a mass meeting at an early day to express their views of the situation at Washington.

The Democratic State Convention to elect delegates to the National Convention will be held at Jefferson City on May 28th.

Republicans Rejuicing Over Impeach-ment. Rochester Feb. 21. 

The Republican city convention unanimously nominated Commissioner A. Reynolds for Mayor. A telegram announcing the vote on impeaching the President was read with cheers. The Convention declared unanimously its approval of the action of the House. Ralirond Accident—Two Men Killed. Hartford, Feb. 2t. The P. M. Train from Waterbury on the Hartford, Providence, and Fishkill Rail-road ran over near New Britton a sleigh

ontaining two men named Platt and Ha

rison, cattle buyers. Both were killed-Mr. Harrison instautly, and Mr. Platt liv A Regiment Offer their Services. POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Feb. 21. Lieut. Col. Eastman has tendered to the Adjutant General the services of the 21st regiment of this district to preserve the peace at Washington, the regiment to be ready in twenty four hours.

Reading Radicals Fire a Hundred Guns, READING, PA., Feb. 24. News of the prompt action of the House in the impeachment movement was re-ceived here with great rejoicing. One hundred gurs were fired in the square in honor of the event. KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE

TUESDAY, Feb. 25, 1868. SENATE.

The Senate came to order at 3½ o'clock, and was opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Henderson, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

amend an act to allow the city of Paris to raise school funds by taxation. Passed. Mr. Turner-Executive Affairs-A bill to incorporate the Paducah and Illinois Bridge Coupany. Passed. Same—A bill to incorporate the Padu-cah and North Ballard turnpike road com-

Same—A House bill for the benefit of Sime—A House bill for the benefit of Clinton circuit court. Passed.

Same—A House bill for the benefit of William Rader, Sherill of Jackson county.

Robert McAllister, Sheriff of Greenup county. Passed.

Same—A Honse bill for the benefit of the surcties of J. G. Pickens, late Sheriff of Clinton county.

Passed Sheriff of Greenup and as deeply interested in the common weal of the whole country, has not only the right, but it is her solumn day, its leakers.

ders of the d.y. Same-A bill for the benefit of Joseph

convertion that the Southern States are entitled to all the privileges, rights, and powers of any State, and their citizens to all the political and civil right all privileges of those of any State. Two years and a half have elapsed since actual peace has existed over all this country. Fraternal feeling can only be restored by a restoration to political equality of all Thomas, trustec of the jury fund of Daviess restoration to political equality of all he citizens of all the Nates Kentucky

Same-A bill for the benefit of Magoffin county. Rejected.
Same—A petition of citizens of Russell county. Rejected.
Same—A bill for the benefit of Cumberland county. Rejected.
Same—A bill for the benefit of W.
Phelps, of Bullitt county. Passed.
Same—A House bill to amend the law

Same—A resolution in regard to contingent expenditures was referred to the ill pertaining to public offices and sta-

A Bose bill to amond the charter of the Lichmond and Big Hill Turnpike Road Company. Passed.
Same—A House bill to charter the Silver Creek. Walnut Meadow, and Rig Hill Turnpike Road Company. Passed.
Same—A Honse bill giving Hopkinsville the right to take stock in turnpike roads. Passed.

Same-A Honse bill to amend the charer of the Flemingsburg and Maysville furnpike Road Company. Passed. Same—A House bill to amend an act tmendatory of the charter of the Dan-cille, Dix River, and Laucaster Turnpike load Company. Rejected.
Same—A House bill to amend the charer of the Jefferson and Brownshoro Turnnike Road Company. Amended in the

Same—A House bill to incorporate the Quink's Run and Nevada Turnpike Road Company. Passed.

Same—A House bill to amend the act to clurter the Warfield Coal and Salt Company. Passed.

Same—A House bill to amend the act to clurter the Warfield Coal and Salt Company. Passed.

An act for the benefit of H I. Todd, keeper of the penitentiary. (Releases the keeper from the payment of rent form 1st March, 1847, to 1st March, 1859.).

Mr. Field proposed to amend by inserting 1865 in lieu of 1869, with the proviso that II. 1. Todd consents to cancel his contract of lease with the State, and the vote being on the proposition the result was—yeas, 14; mays, 15.

Mr. Chandler moved to release the rent until 1st of March, 1868, without conditions; the vote was—yeas, 18; nays, 12.

And the bill as amended was or lered to be engrossed and read the third time. It was then moved to dispense with the third reading and the Senata refused to dispense with the third reading and the Senata refused to dispense with the third reading and the Senata refused to dispense with the third reading and the Senata refused to dispense with the third reading and the Senata refused to dispense with the third reading and the Course of Provided, from the cois involving a dispense with the chiral and the crision was rendered, until set the decision was rendered, until set the decision was rendered, until set the decision was rendered, until set to court, the deving no difficult question of fact. Trantit the testing addition or recess of the court, the written days, shall bave the same effect to suspend the mandate, by a lower of any one of the court, the written days, shall bave the same effect to suspend the mandate, by a lower of any one of the court, the written days, shall bave the same effect to suspend the mandate, by a lower of any one of the court, the written days, shall bave the same effect to suspend the mandate, by a lower of any one of the court, the written days, shall bave the same effect to suspend the mandate, by a lower of any one of

tions, discriminations, or test oaths, is at once demanded by the highest states-manship as well as the purest magna-

manship as well as the purest magna-nimity.

3. She also expresses her sincere indi-vidual interest in this matter, because cer-tain of her citizens are subject to disabili-ties, liable to penalties, or forced to re-main in exile. She therefore urges upon the President of the United States a proc-

lamation of universal amnesty, unrestricted by test oaths. She is entitled to the services of her citizens; she desires the return of all her extles to their homes, and

he resteration of a llying under any de-bility to a perfect political and civil quality with all Ler other citizens. Mr. Pice offered the following amend-

Strike out all of the second resolution

the word States printed in italic, an

esolution, printed in italic, and insect the ords "their ancient." Iteje ted.

Mr. B. W. Stone-For the inft of

SPECIAL ORDER.

The lieuse then took up the biltomerd section 90 of the Cril C le of

the shall be docketed by the Clerk Lut.l chirder-einent be made. Sec. 2. It shall be the further duty of the

repellants or their or need to refer, in and indonsement, to the judgment sought of the reversed, dispaning the page of the accord where it may be tound, and the term at which it was rendered, and such whether an appeal was granted in the court below or not. Sec. 3. This act shall take effect on the lst day of April next.

Mr. Browne—Select Committee—To whem a resolution to provide for the re-moval of the remains of Gen. Henry Crist to the cemetery at Franklort was referred, reported the same with amendments, which were concurred in, and the resolutions adepted. . . nesourt ons.

- offered the following resol Mr. — offered the following resolu-ion, which was unantmostly adopted: Resolved, That the use of this Hall be and the same is hereby tendered to the annual Conference of the Methodist Epis-cepal Church South, for the purpose of folding its session, to convene in the city of I rankfort during the present session. Mr. Read offered the following resolu-ion viz.

Mr. Read offered the following resolu-tion, viz:

Whereas, The Hon. John L. Helm, late Governor of this Commonwealth, depart-ed this life within one week after his in-auguration as Governor; and whereas he speat the service of a long life in the in-terests and for the benealt of his native State, with comparatively little compen-sation therefor, and as a further acknowl-edgment of his invaluable services to the State, therefore be it

state, therefore be it

Resolved by the General Assembly of
the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That
bere is hereby appropriated out of the
freasury to Mrs. Lucinda B. Helm, wite of
the late flon. John L. Helm, the sum of the late fron. John L. Heim, the sum of the thousand dollars, an amount about equal to one year's salary, with the per-quisites of the office of Governor of this Commonwearth, and the Anditor is di-rected to draw his warrant on the Treasury is favor of Mrs. Lucinda B. Helm for the same. Ordered, That said resolution be print-ed, and that it be made the special order

for Friday next, at 10 o'clock. ORDERS OF THE DAY.

The House then took up the bill fixing the salaries of the Judges of this Com-monwealth. Referred to the Committee on Circuit Courts, with instructions to re-port the same to-morrow at 10 o'olock. Senate bill to amend chapter 86, article 5, of the Revised Statutes. Rejected. House bill to amend article 2, chapter

Mr. Browne offered an amendment, which, together with the bill, was recommitted to the Committee on Revised Sta-RAILROADS.

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E. F. RAWORTH V. & M. R. R. Gen. Sup't

J. F. & F. J. Ag mis.

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MEMPHIS & LOUISVILLE RAILECAD LINE.

A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR ON and after February 17, 1868, . 4 A. M. 4:30 P. M. — P. M. 1: → A. M. — A. M. 1 — A. M. 9 15 A. M. 3 — P. M.

Jefferserville, Madison, and Indianapolis

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Trains leave Nashville for Chaltanooga and Alian ant 4 A.M.a. P.M. and for Doca-rand H. v.lle at 5 A.M. and 7 P.M. Kleeping Care accompany at n.ghi trains. Mnaxville Branch train leaves Longville at a 1.2 for Lebanon, Danwie, and Grab Orchard, connecting by stone for all importants points in connecting scaleter Kentle for all the control of the state of the control of t

Jys dtf

House bill to incorporate the Blandville House bill to incorporate the Blandville and Ballard County Agricultural and chanical Association. Amended in Inste. Amendments concurred in.
House bill to amend the charter of the
own of Ashland, Boyd county. Amended
in Senate. Amendments concurred in.
House bill to increase the jurisdiction
of the Police Judge and town Marshal of
the town of Dycusburg, in Crittenden
insty. Passed.
And then the House took a recess until
the clock

R MANCE FROM A PIT. - A Paris lady the girl was intelligent and agreeable and when released be took her to Paris ducated her, and at his death left he

One hundred Germans have settled in conth Carolina, about tw aty-four m les

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Northern states for the last FIVE YEARS, the superseding all other kinds for Turnpikes, County Roads, & Railroads. Hundreds have been hullt and put up, and, with-out a SINGLE EXCEPTION, have fulfamiles are condition and stood every test required of a wood BRII's E. Being constructed wholly of

apon a plan combining in the greatest degree Economy, Durability, and Strength, they cannot fail to recommend themselves to oractical men. The undersigned, having acquired the SOLE fit-HT to manufacture and put up these Eridges in the States of Kentucky, Missour, and the conthern States, is prepared to furnish them oromstly.

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Nays, Messrs, Archer, Axtell, Barnes, Barnum, Beck, Bower, Brooks, Barr, Carey, Chanler, Eldridge, Fox, Getz, Gloss-Irener, Galladay, Grover, Haight, Harmen, Hatchkiss, Hubbard, Connecticut, Humphrey, Johnson, Jones, Kerr, Knott-Marshall, McCormick, McCulloch, Mor-

Homphrey, Johnson, Jones, Kerr, Knott-Marshall, McCormick, McCulloch, Mor-gan, Morrissy, Mungen, Niblock, Nichol, son, Phe ps, Prnyn, Randall, Litgreaves, Stewart, Stone, Taber, Trimble, Ky., Ven Anken, Van Trump, Wood, and Wood-ward, 47.

The announcement of the result elicited manifestation, but the immense au-ence which had filled the galleries and carridors all the day, gradually dispersed, till it was reduced less than one fourth of its original number. Mr. Stevens, of lows (?), moved to re-

onsider the vote by which the resolution was agreed to, and moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table, the latter motion was agreed to, this being the parliamentary mode of making a dicision final.

Mr. Stevens, Pennsylvania, then moved he following recolutions: Resolved, That a committee of two be appointed to go the Senate, and at the bar thereof, in the name of the House of Representatives, and all of the people of the United State, to impeach Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, of high erime and misdemeanor in other, and the Country of the United States, of high erime and misdemeanor in other, and the States of the United States of high erime and misdemeanor in other, and the States of the United States of the acquaint the Senate that the House of Representative will in due time exhibit the particulars of impeachment against him, and make good the same, and that the committee do demand that the Senate take an order for the appearance of said Andrew Johnson to answer said impeachment.

2 Resolved, That a committee of seven be appointed to prepare and report arti-cles of impeachment against Andrew Jebuson, President of the United States, with power to send for persons, papers, and records, and to take testimony under

ter an ineffectual effort by a motion to suspond the rules, so as to bring the House immediately to a vote on the resolution. The rules were suspended and the resolu-

tion adopted—yeas 124, nays 0.

The Speaker then announced the two ecommittees as follows: Committee of two to announce to the Senate the action of the Ilouse, Messrs. Stevens of Pennsylvania and Birgham of Ohio. A c mmittee ot seven to prepare arti-cles of impeachment: Messrs. Boutwell, Mass.; Stevens, Penn.; Bingham, Ohio; Wilson, lowa; Logan, Ill.; Julian, Ind.; and Ward, New York. The Honse then at twenty minutes past It is supposed the application for a writ rected against Stanton to show cause by he retains possession of the War De-

Partment will be made to morrow.

The Senate referred the nomination of The following is a letter which was sent

by the President to Mr. Stanton, and which has not heretofore been published: EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, Feb. 21, 1868.

Sire: By virtue of the power and auberity vested in me as President by the Constitution and laws of the United tates you are hereby removed from the .ce of the Department of War, and your nections as such will terminate upon the

rarge. Respectfully, yours, Signed) ANDREW JOHNSON. To Hon. Elwin M. Stanton.
The reception at the Executive Mansion to-night was largely attended, notwith-standing the disagreeable weather. The President did not seem disturbed by the action of the Honse, but received many

friends in his usual manner.

from it the injunction of secrecy:

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT. WASHINGTON, Feb. 24. The Presidentto-day sent to the Schate the following message, which was read in secret session, laid on the table, and or-dered to be printed. The Senate removed

To the Senate of the United States: adopted by the Senate on the 21st inst., as follows:

Whereas, The Senate have received and considered the communication of the President, stating that he had removed Edwin M. Stanton. Secretary of War, and bas designated the Adjutant-General of the army to act as Secretary of War ad

interim; therefore,

Resolved by the S nate of the United
States, That, under the Constitution States, That, under the Constitution and laws of the United States, the President has no power to remove the Secretary of War and designate any other

officer to perform the duties of that office ad interim.

This resolution is confined to the power of the President to remove the Secretary of War, and to designate another officer to perform the duties of the office ad interim and by its presently is made. terim, and, by its preamble, is made ex-pressly applicable to the case of Mr. Stan-ten, and the designation to act, ad inte-rim, of the Adjutant General of the army. rim, or the Acquant General of the army. Without, therefore, attempting to discuss the general power of removal as to all officers, upon which subject no expression of opinion is contained in the resolution, I shall confine myself to the question as thus limited to the power to remove the Secretary of War.

It is declared in the resolution that un-ler the Constitution and laws of the United States the President has no power United States the President has no power to remove the Secretary of War and designate any other officer to perform the duties of that office adinterim. As to the question of power under the Constitution, I do not propose at present to exter upon its discussion. The uniform practice from the beginning of the Government, as established by every President who has exercised the office and the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, have settled the question in favor of the have scitled the question in favor of the power of the President to remove all officers excepting a class holding appointments of a judicial character. No practice or any decision has ever excepted a Secretary of War from this general power of the President to make averently

of the l'resident to make removals from office.

It is only necessary, then, that I should refer to the power of the Executive under the laws of the United States to remove from office a Secretary of War. The resolution denies that under these laws this power has any existence. In other words, the affirms that no such authority is reit affirms that no such authority is re-cognized or given by the statutes of the country. What, then, are the laws of the United States which deny the President the power to remove that officer? I know

taining to the said department.

It is clear that this act, passed by a Congress many of whose members participated in the formation of the Constitution. o far from denving the power of the Pre ident to remove the Secretary of War, recognizes it as existing in the Executivalone, without the concurrence of the Senate or of any department of the govpurport to confer the power by legislative authority; nor, in fact, was there any

other source or authority from which could be derived.

The other act which refers to this question is that regulating the tenure of certain civil officers, passed by Congress on the second day of March, Isir. The first section of that net is in the following words: That every person holding any civil office to which he has been appointed by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and converge to the second consent of the Senate, and converge the health confers the second consent of the Senate, and converge when health confers the second consent of the Senate, and converge when health confers the second consent of the Senate, and converge when health confers the second consent of the Senate, and converge when the second consent of the Senate, and converge when the second consent of the Senate, and converge when the second consent of the Senate, and converge when the second consent of the second co

pointed and for one month thereafter, subject to removal by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

The fourth section of the same act restricts the test of office to the limit prescribed by the law creating them. That part of the first section which procedes the proviso declares that every person holding a civil office, to which he has been or may be amounted by and with the

office, the consequence is that as to my Cabinet, embracing the officers designated Thomas, Adjutant-General of the army, who this day has been authorized and empowered to act as Secretary of War ad interim, all records, books, and papers and other public property now in your charge. Respectfully, yours, "Signed" ANDREW JOHNSON.

To Hon. Edwin M. Stanton.

The recognition at the Executive Mansion.

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To reduce my large slock Now la your time to
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Mr. Webb—Education—A House bill to charter McClary Institute. Passed.
Same—A House bill to charter the Louisville College. Passed.
Same—A House bill to provide for an election of School Trustees for Newport. Same-A House bill to repeal an act to

can nod North Ballard turnpikeroad company, Passed.

Same—A bill to incorporate the Blnegrass Agricultural Association. Passed.

Mr. Leslie—Finance—A bill for the benefit of certain late officers. Passed.

Same—A House bill for the benefit of Wordson Perquin, of Adair county. Same -- A House bill for the benefit of against the State, on account of the sinking of the steamboat Mason, in the chute

Same—A Honse bill for the benefit of the surcties of J. G. Pickens, late Sheriti of Clinton county. Passed.

Same—A House bill for the benefit of Ed. Smith, of Larne county. Passed.
Same—A bill for the benefit of H. S. Johnson, of Larne county. Passed.
Same—A bill for the benefit of the Sheriff of Magoffin county. Passed.
Same—A Honse bill for the benefit of A. J. Booth, of Bourbon county. Passed.
Same—A bill for the benefit of A. J. Booth, of Bourbon county. Passed.
Same—A bill for the benefit of W. F.
Evans's estate. Passed.
Same—A bill for the benefit of George W. Darlington, of Greenup county. Orders of the day.

county. Passed.
Same-A bill for the benefit of W. M.
Samuels, of Hickman county. Passed.
Sanc-A House bill for the benefit of R. M. Mathews, of Lyon county. With-

same—A figure off to amend the law in regard to the taxation of railroads, turnpike roads, and other corporations, in aid of the Sinking Fund. Passed.

Same—A bill relating to the Board of Internal Improvements. Passed

Same—A bill for the benefit of Messrs.
Faran and McLean. Passed.

Same—A resolution in regard to continue.

tionery. Passed.
Sumc-A bill to fix the salary of the Governor (after September, 1868 to be \$6.000). Passed—yeas, 22; nays, 6.
Same-A House bill to continue in force

adopted-yeas, 65; nays, 2L

ense. Mr. Turner moved to postpone the con-ideration of the bill indefinitely. The esult was—yeas, 16; nays, 14. ORDER OF THE DAY. A House bill to establish a State House

ig that the institution be situated in a central portion of the State at an accessible point. Rejected.

Mr. Dudley moved to amend the tenth oction so as to allow the commissioners o compensation. Adopted.

The bill was then put upon its passage, and the result was year 17, nays 13; and the little was rejected, it requiring 2) votes to pass it. passit. Ur Cardner-Errollments-Reported

y the Speaker.

Messrs Holt, Bradley, and Winfrey ad indefinite leave of absence granted.

Mr. Holt-Judiciary—A bill to incorpo-An act for the benefit of H. G. V. Winresmith. Passed.
Resolution in regard to the reports of
the Auditor and Treasurer. Passed.
An act for the benefit of J. B. Peyton,
f. Logan county. Postponed.
Mr. Turner asked leave to report a bilt
to legalize the acts of the judge of the
ourt of common pleas in Marshall coungranted and the bill passed.
An act to construe the act to establish a

An act to construe the act to establish a ourt of common pleas in Jefferson couny. Postponed.
A House bill to increase the pay of petit The Senate theu took a recess until 7½ clock, P. M. HOUSE. Prayer by the Rev. J. N. Norton, of the Episcopal church. The reading of the journal of yesterday was dispensed with.

ere presented by Messrs. Spalding, Davis 3), Holland, and Read, and appropriately Mr. Thomas-To establish, in this Comonwealth, a branch penitentiary. BILLS REPORTED.

l'ETITIONS

Mr. A. R. Smith—Corporations—Senate bill to amend the charter of the Pleasure-ville, Bethlehem, and Kentucky River Turnpike Company. Passed.

Mr. Phistor—Judiciary—Senate bill for the benefit of J. C. Evans. Passed.

Same—To repeal the 6th section of a act, approved 6th February, 1844, entitled, An act to amend the charter of the Covington and Lexington Railroad Company, and to alter the rates of freight thereon charged. thereon charged.
Mr. Perkins offered an amendment,
making the provisions of the bitl apply
to all railroads in the State. Rejected

[Repeals the 6th section, and allows he company to charge, for way freight, or a distance of fifty miles or less, twenshive percent more per mile than they harge for through freight, and for way reight, for a distance over fifty miles, hall be allowed to charge not exceeding

Honse bill to provide for the appoint odify the statute laws of this Common lve and a half per ceut more per mile Said bill reads as follows: Sec. 1. That three than they charge for through freight.]

The bill was then passed.

Same—Senate bill for the benefit of Calloway county. [Appropriates \$331 50 out of the revenue due from said county, for the yenr 1867, for jail guards, &c., to insure the confinement of Wm. F. Diggs, a notorious and desprease meanules. Said bill reads as follows:

Sec. 1. That three commissioners, learned in the law, be appointed by the Governor, by and with the consent and approval of the Senate, to revise, codify, and systematize the civil and criminal State laws of this Commonwealth, reducing and arranging the law upon each subject under its appropriate title, and arranged in chapters; and that they report to the General Assembly so soon as they have completed said work; and, upon its completion, they be allowed adequate

completion, they be allowed adequation and payment of jail guards, 'and al-so that the necessity for said guards acose from apprehended danger of rescue by an armed resistance to the law, and not from any insufficiency of the jail of aid cour-Mr. Browne moved to postpone the fur-ther consideration of the bill-nutil the 6th day of January, 1889. Adopted. House bill to charter the Padacah and Caro Railroad Company. Amended in Senate. Amendment concuration SPECIAL ORDER, The House then took up the till for the length of W. D. Cummings, of Ma on county. [Appropriates \$1,500 to said Cummings, in full satisfaction for dinages sustained, and all claims he has

ving received the constitutional mato a general amnesty, together with the amendment of Mr. Rice. The resolutions read as follows:

PASSENGERS taking this rout arrive in Eastern Circu II hours in ad-rapee of passengers leaving saminday on C. S. Ma boats. Ma boats.

The several and arrive at Jeffersonwille Depositions of the several arrive. Louisville as for own to pept the several arrive.

Several Sunday 1 P. M. except Sunday 2 P. M. except Sunday 1 on accidental time is into a particle of story is romantic, if not creditable. Some years ago a French nobleman, hauting in the forests of Brittany, fell into one of the pi's need for storing winter vegetables. Until to get out, he remained there notil a bird of peasants approached, to whom he appealed for assistance. They required that he should first hand out his valuables, and when he was complying with this outrageous demand a young girl, leaving forward to take something from his hand, fell into his arms. He held her as a hostage, but the peasants fied, finding themselves outwitted. The Marquis and his companion spent three days in the pit before assistance reached them, in which time be discovered that the girl was intelligent and agreeable, and when feleased he took her to Parts. 6 Flegant S coping Cars on all night trains Service and seeping cars on an angestratus.

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odice, corast Turd and Ministratis | write,
Ky.

JAMES FERRIER,
General Superistandent,
Jefferso 'tie, I d., Jn y 1, 185", 194 % Leuisville, Cincinnati, & Lexington ON and after November 6th, trains

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